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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 82 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
4th April	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	7th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4025	31st. ,,	10th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	10th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Yamoshita	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4963	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

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York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund	65,000
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall			11th April.	
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th ,, ..	11th Apr.]....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April....
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta	A&C	7630‡	....	10th June..‡
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York	A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
†"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
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Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 6th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 9th April 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 10th April, *8 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KOLA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 Saturday 4th April
*[illegible]TTA .....343 Thursday 16th April
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
4th April 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106.	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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Orders may, however, be registered with us for execution in rotation when fresh stocks arrive.

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No. 1.	model (Foolscap	11 Inches carriage)	Rs. 275
No. 6.	,, (Brief	15 ,, ,,)	,, 350
No. 7.	,, (Policy	19 ,, ,,)	,, 395

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SOLE AGENTS MARCKS & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
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Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
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declared in respect of the last Triennium.

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SMALL LOANS arranged only on jewellry or approved security. See personally. Next to Kalbadevi Post Office. PHONOGRAPH SHOP, No. 166. 2166

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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WANTED—A POSITION as BANDMASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

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Pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply in person to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 14/16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
2135

WANTED for Shri Raghunata Vidyalaya, Ratangarh,

1.—PRINCIPAL, being a graduate and experienced teacher, a follower of Sanatandharma, knowing perfect Hindu and Sanskrit

2.—A TEACHER, matriculated, with the same qualifications.

3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School, Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.

Pay according to qualifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

Sagarmull Muhalaka,
Secretary, Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya, Ratangarh (Bikaner).
1435

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a HEAD MASTER for Sardar School. Pay Rs. 50-75 Graduate preferred. Bahadurmal B. A., Jodhpur.

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Barelly College. 1342

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WANTED at once for Mussoorie Branch a young Lady Assistant, must have experience.—Apply stating salary with photo to TREVILLION & CLARK, Drapers, Lucknow. 1362

WANTED LESSONS in German and French from a Gentleman or Lady, same nationality preferred. True accent a qualification. Apply to Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2096

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WANTED TO BUY in lots Thacker & Co., Ld., and Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., SHARES. Apply with price required and number to DALPATRAM N. MEHTA, Ltmda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad. 1407

WANTED for the Ranchi Club, Chota, Nagpur, a good tennis marker; must be able to play well and undertake complete management of six pacca courts.

Apply with reference to HON. SECRETARY, Ranchi Club, Ranchi. 1364

WANTED.—An English Nurse for Srinagar and Goolmary for two boys of 5 and 4 years. Must have been educated in Europe.—Apply to Mrs. SYKES, care of D. J. Sykes, Accountant-General, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1360

WANTED for an European House a CLEARING MUCCADUM'S senior assistant thoroughly competent, knowing customs work well. State experience qualifications, salary required to Box No. 38? Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2162

WANTED—An ENGINEER for an Indian engineering firm having fair knowledge of commercial correspondence. Hindoos and Parsees preferred. Address Box No. 371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2107

WILL you have a look at our newly polished TANDUR STONES by improved Steam Polishing Machine. They are next to marble. Flooring with these undertaken with all materials and labour. BHISEY WAGLE, CHOGLE & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Tel. No. 239. 2142

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. State age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti, (Deccan). 1403

WANTED three fully trained INDIAN NURSES, unmarried or widows, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Pay Rs. 25 per month with free board and quarters. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SURGEON, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 1391

WANTED:—Immediately.—For Insurance Office.—EXPERT TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—Salary according to qualifications.—To really good man liberal salary would be paid." Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2125

WANTED PEOPLE to know that Benares Hand-woven Silks for Suits, Dresses, Shirts etc., are BEST for Summer-wear, washing and durable. Please write for samples to Messrs. GIRDHARDAS HARIDAS, Silk Manufacturers by Royal Warrants to H. H. the King, Benares City. 2137

WANTED a qualified and expert B. A. L. T., as HEAD MASTER for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 P. M., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter accompanied with copies of testimonials before the 1st of May, 1914, to THE MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 1434

WANTED:—A DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two little boys, 5 and 3 years of age, Kindergarten training essential. Must be PURE EUROPEAN, and under 30 years of age of pleasant disposition and fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply to Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1813a

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WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

ADD TO YOUR INCOME! No capital required, no risk, whole or part time. Sell our productions on commission. Footwear, Harness, Bags, Trunks, any Leather or Leather Article. Price Lists and particulars from THE CHROME LEATHER Co., B.B.C. MADRAS. 2008

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C.I. 1388

FOR SALE end of April Motor Car 30 H. P. Studebaker, practically new and fully guaranteed, Rs.3,500. Apply to MOTOR CAR Post Box No. 333, Bombay. 2138

FOR SALE.—A Grey Arab Horse 14-2, aged 5 years. Cost Rs. 550; will accept reasonable offer. Please apply Box 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2158

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900 with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of D. M. DUKIE & Co., Dealers in Photographic materials at 5 Humam Street, as a going concern including Stock-in-trade, Good-will and furniture, etc., Offers are open to 15th April, 1914, and should be addressed to THE MANAGER. 2164

OWNER GOING HOME—B Aust. G. SYLVIO, 7 years, I.P.A.C., vetted sound in 1912. Now playing in fast chukkers, has a beautiful mouth, and will be a good pony, Rs. 1,600.—G. O. SIMSON, 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse, Secunderabad, Deccan. 1387

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Brass and Reed Band instruments, together with lamps, music stands and a large selection of up-to-date military Band music. The instruments include a brand new pair of side drums.

Apply to the ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1376

BENEDICTINS DENTIFRICE. The wonderful French Dentifrice recommended by all Dentists and introduced for the first time in India. Can be had in liquid, paste or powder at: ARMY & NAVY STORES & THOMPSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. 2170

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.

Bargain, Rs. 75 only.

Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE, a complete set of Brass and Reed BAND INSTRUMENTS, together with lamps, music stands, and a large selection of up-to-date Military Band Music. The instruments include a brand new pair of Side Drums.

Apply to THE ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1401

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.

A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.

A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows, 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.

Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow. 1377

TRIUMPH Motor Bicycle for sale, 1910 model with Roc two speed gear and free engine.

Practically the whole engine renewed within the last year.

Tyres in good order, spare Whittle belt, Ritch tube, Lucas lamp and Veeder cyclometer.

The above is doing 600 miles per month regularly and is in good order except the gear which wants repairs. Available April 15th if owner's leave approved. Price Rs. 450. Or offers.

Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, Lucknow. 1376

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.

3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.

4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.

5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.

6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case with 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.

7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmat Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Laundry machinery and Marshall's Steam Engine, 8 H. P. Horizontal, Donkey Pump and accessories. Apply V. NARONDASS, 35, Khota's Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 2161

FOR SALE—One Park Phaeton by Roch and Hokins, in very good condition especially ordered from England. Apply

J. R. S. KHARAS,
Stone House,
2141 Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET—NURVILLA at Matheran near Parsee Gymkhana with four bed rooms, well furnished. Apply to NURBHOY ESMAILJEE, Iron Merchant, Carnac Bunder, No. 250. 2108

FOR SALE:—One, latest pattern, brand new, Drawing Room Suite; upholstered rich silk tapestry filled horse hair. Price Rs. 160 or offer. Please apply to Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2159

TO BE LET.

ON HIRE a VICTORIA and HORSE in good condition. Terms monthly. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2075

TO LET—Furnished Bungalow of the late Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee on Bandra Hill near the Protestant Church. Apply to No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2074.

LONOVLA—TO LET, nice cottage with 3 rooms(furnished) lavatory bathroom and kitchen. Pleasant hill-side view. Apply to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2157

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM 26' X 27' available with Board in Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder fitted with E. lights and fans, bath and Lavatory attached, Verandah facing harbour, Suits two Chums, private family. Apply Box No. 376, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2133

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned Yankana Laxman do hereby INFORM the PUBLIC that I have changed my name to that of Yankana Ellapa Balaram and will, from this day be known and sign my name as Yankana Ellapa Balaram.
2165 YANKANA ELLAPA BALARAM.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE TO WEAVING MILL AGENTS.

ADVERTISER, who is himself a large buyer, having special ideas of extensively pushing and developing sales of INDIAN-MADE CLOTHS would like to hear from enterprising Weaving Mill Agents with a view to take up Sole Agency for Bengal. Apply "Mill Agency," c/o this paper stating full particulars. 2037

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of above Association will be held at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1914, at the office of the Association, Basteori Road, Fort, to adopt the Annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

ALEX R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
31st March, 1914. 2110

NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT has much pleasure in INFORMING the PUBLIC that arrangements have been made at the Taj Restaurant (open to the sea breeze) on the ground floor, to serve daily a First Class Dinner at Rs. 2 per head consisting of four to five courses and cafe, commencing from the 4th of April 1914, on which date all have also the opportunity of enjoying the concert of the Sherwood Foresters which will be performed at Green's Restaurant in the evening.

HORS D'OEUVRES.
SOUP FISH.
ENTREE OR ROAST.
SWEET OR ICES.
FRUIT OR CHEESE
CAFE.

THE MANAGEMENT,
2147 Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.

NOTICE.

Re. Insolvency Nos. 573 & 622 of 1913
AND
Re. Velji Narpal & Co. Vasanji Velji & Co. and Vassanji Passu & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above firms or any of them should lodge their claims with the necessary proofs within 14 days hereof at the Pehdi at Vadgadi Mandvi of Khimji Neghji one of the Trustees appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency by an Order dated 18th February 1914. All claims not lodged within the said period will be deemed to be waived.

The debtors of the said three firms or of any of them are hereby required to pay all moneys due by them to the Trustees or to the undersigned as their attorneys at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within seven days from the date hereof.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1914.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Composition Scheme sanctioned by the
2120 High Court.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI MODY was granted two different Powers of Attorney by me by deeds executed on the 8th, and 10th May, 1906, respectively. The said Powers of Attorney are cancelled.

(Sd.) MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
2163

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 10th, 11th and 13th instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1914. 2167

NOTICE

SEISEN SOAP.

THE name, label, color, and get up etc. are registered in India and Elsewhere, and any infringement will be seriously dealt with. PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against any imitation of this.

C. ABDOOLA & Co.,
Kobe.
Kobe, (Japan) February, 1914. 2117

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an Accountant on a salary of Rs. 75-5-100.

2. The selected candidate will be taken up on probation for a period of one year.

3. Those who have passed the accounts examination should apply.

4. Application should send in their applications to the undersigned up to 15th of April 1914, stating their age, qualifications with copies of certificates if any.

(Sd.) NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 30th March 1914. 2160

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of rupees fifty per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1913 has been declared and made payable on and after the 7th April, 1914, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 4th April, 1914.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJI DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 31st March, 1914. 2129

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED up to 15th inst. for the supply of New Hessian Gunnies for one year commencing from 1st October 1914. For fill pressed bales of cotton for the Companies' factories at Basin, Barsi, Bhawnagar, Broach, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Hubli, Julgaon-Jamod, Kajgaon, Akot, Amraoti, Julgaon, Doudaicha, Khamgaon and Wadwan. Every tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. For particulars about size, quality, terms &c. enquire at the Companies' office. The COMPANIES do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GADDUM & CO. Ld.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Indian Cotton Co., Ld.
New Berar Co. Ld.
Bombay, 3rd April 1914. 2168

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, an ad-interim Dividend, for the half year ended 31st December 1913, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 11-8-0 per Perference share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 14th April 1914, on and after Monday 27th April 1914, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

The TRANSFER Books of the Company wil be CLOSED fro mthe 14th to 27thl April 1914 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th March 1914. 2172

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay at his office in Marine Lines up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.), on 6th April 1914 for the following:—

(i) Annual repairs to Military Buildings in the Bombay Sub-Division.
Approximate value of tender .....Rs. 7,300
(ii) „ „ Dockyard Sub-Division..... „ 4,400
(iii) „ „ Colaba Sub-Division..... „ 7,500
(iv) „ „ Deolali Sub-Division..... „ 4,300
(v) „ „ Santa-Cruz Sub-Division „ 1,300
(vi) New supplies of Barrack and Hospital furniture for the stations of Bombay, Deolali and Khandalla for a period of 3 years from the 1st April 1914.
Approximate value of tender ..... „ 27,000

2. The amount of each tender is not guaranteed, it may be more or less and the contractor SHALL BE BOUND to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work of the nature of his tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the tender.

3. Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the tender as it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful tenderers.

6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his tender.

J. C. WATSON,
Major R. E.,
1384 A. C. R. E., Bombay M. W. S.

NOTICES.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Cosmopolitan Bank, Limited, will be held at its registered Office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) to transact the following business:—

To adopt the Director's Report, audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Mr. B. L. Thosar, F. L. A. A. (Lon.), provisionally made by the Board to audit the present accounts of the Company.

To appoint Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration, and

To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting by the Directors.

By the order of the Board,
B. N. MERCHANT,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai GOOLBAI widow of SORABJEE PALLONJEE FRENCHMAN of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Freehold tenure containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1A/7069 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon known as the Raj Mahal assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3430 Street No. 3 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Altamount Hill Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East partly by property formerly of the heirs of Mrs. A. G. De Ga but now of Cursetjee Maneckjee Cursetjee and partly by the property of Maneckjee Dorabjee Bucher, on the West by property formerly of Bai Pirojbai wife of Muncherjee Cawasjee Daver but now of Shapurjee Muncherjee Tata, on the North by the said Altamount Hill Road and on the South partly by property of the said Maneckjee Dorabjee Bucher and partly by property formerly of the said Bai Pirojbai wife of Muncherjee Cawasjee Daver but now of Nasserwanjee Sorabjee Madraswalla and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

Dated the 2nd day of April 1914.

SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
2146 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAVSAR HUJIVAN MORAR Carpenter in the service of B. B. & C. I. Railway, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1. SALJI DOONGERSEY of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant Merchant residing at Dabda Gally Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay. 2. JADHAVJI DOONGERSEY also of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant Merchant residing at Dabda Gally aforesaid and 3. JAMNADAS GOPALDAS also of Bombay Bhavsar Bania Hindu Inhabitant Mehta in the service of Dhunji Mulji residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay three of the executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of March 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.
2171 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 BALES OF LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder near Grant Buildings and the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,000 bales of loose high class stapled cotton, belonging to Messrs. Breul and Co. damagel by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 BALES BENGAL COTTON, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Vardhman Jethsey's Jetha:—

About 900 bales Bengal cotton damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1914. 2903

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THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

OUR MAMMOTH

DOUBLE PROGRAMME

A Complete Vaudeville programme and the most expensive film ever brought to India.

DELAVALE AND GILBERT.

America's foremost comedians. The fellows who will argue. In their screaming farcical absurdity

"THE TOURIST"

for one week only.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER.

Comedienne

A Singer of Chorus Songs.

For One Week Only

MISS ELSIE PATTMANN

in new songs featuring Concert Ballads.

MISS DORIS COOKE.

from Beecham's Opera Co.

Soprano-Soubrette.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS.

The versatile marvel in his well known **Ventriloqual act.**

Mr. ROBINS has had the honour of being commanded on several occasions to entertain ROYALTY, and last year was especially engaged to appear before H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES at OXFORD.

FROM APRIL THE 4th WILL BE SHOWN THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

QUEEN VICTORIA THE GOOD

From 1837 to the end of the Crimean War.

A British Masterpiece of Reverential treatment and acting which will impress every loyal British Subject.

£ 20,000 was expended to perfect every detail. The famous Characters of the Victorian Era, portrayed with uncanny fidelity.

THE EXCELSIOR CHOIR

Under the direction of **Mr. LOUIS COWEN,** will sing in the Westminster Abbey Scenes and render special **CHORAL MUSIC** at the **CORONATION** of **QUEEN VICTORIA.** This is one of the most elaborate scenes ever filmed and has been produced regardless of expense.

A BRITISH TRIUMPH.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SADASHIV ANANDRAO and GANPATRAO ANANDRO have agreed to sell to our client the properties mentioned below free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, conveyance, inheritance possession, trust mortgage, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES:—

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the sale pans thereon called Mothi Pegamber and Lahani Pegamber Antope at Matunga and assessed by the Collector under Old Nos. 473 and 224 New Nos. 13320 and 13081 and New Survey No. 1/1042 and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 3929, and 3929 A and 3928a and Street, Nos. 1170 and consisting of 327 Beds and 90 Beds and containing by admeasurement two lakhs nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty three sq. yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Sankri Salt Pans on or towards the South partly by Chandni Salt pans and partly by Ramobas Agar belonging to Government on or towards the East by public passage and on or towards the West by the batty fields belonging to the vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land at Matunga Road with garden containing by admeasurement 31614 square yards and batty fields containing by admeasurement 43987 square yards and adjoining the same together with Bungalow standing thereon being portions of Lahni Pegambari and Lahni and middle Antope and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old Nos. 473 and 108 New No. 13317, and 12938, and New Survey No. 1⅓1042, 2/1042, 1/046, 1-2 1042 and 1/1041 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3987 and 3982 and Street Nos. 1228, and 1227, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Salt Pans called Pegambari on or towards the West partly by Government land and partly by the land of Kondaji Patel and Ralya Patel and on or towards the West by a public passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with a building and Bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at Warden Road, the steps leading to Mahalaxmi Temple in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7099 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 3603 Street Nos. 37 and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a gully belonging to the Vendors and beyond which is the property of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagannath on or towards the West by a gully belonging jointly to the Vendors and Gangadas Vijbhukhandas on or towards the North by a public Road or steps leading to Mahalaxmi Temple and on or towards the South by the Sea.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Sewree in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 2920 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2/2390, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 1224 and Street, No. 152 and bounded on the North by the property of Moroba Rukhmajee on the East by the Road leading to Sewree and partly by the property of Freederick Hutchinson and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Sevaklal on the West partly by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal and partly by the property of Kharoo Patel.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1914.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDARLAL.

2174 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "HABSBURG" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALF, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,

2155 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

NOTICES:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "NIPPON" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock Shed No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALF, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,

2154 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1088 of 1912.

ALLARAKRI SARAFALLI TAVAWALA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DIAMBAI WIDOW of SARAFALLI MAHOMEDALLI TAVAWALLA and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of December 1913 NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sarafalli Mahomedalli Tavawala deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of June 1912, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 1st day of April 1914.

J. E. MODI,

2153 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT SURTI MOHOLLA NEAR TWO TANKS, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS TANK STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1914, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written at the premises by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Ismailji Esufali Tajbhai, in exercise of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of February, 1913, and made between the abovenamed mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house and a stable and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Surti Moholla, otherwise known as Tank Street, fronting on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 408, 409 and 410, and Street Nos. 135, 137 and 139 (1), containing by admeasurement 564 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1536 and 3102, New No. 8697. Old Survey Nos. 2589 and 2588, and New Survey No. 4026, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Dorabji Bomanji, on or towards the West by the Tank Street, or Surti Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the North partly by the bungalow of Gordhandas Bhagwandas, and partly by the property belonging to the said Dorabji Bomonji, and on or towards the South formerly by the property belonging to Cummoo Sulleman and now the property of Sabu Siddick.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 9TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at "Captain House," Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing and bedroom furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, slate billiard table by Dawson and Co., with balls, cues and accessories, made to order partition screen, handsome cabinets, rich engravings and pictures, rich table ornaments, iron and teak bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, cloth and hanging presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, table lamps, clocks, English icebox, gas cooking stove, cooking utensils, garden plants, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF A. CHARRIN ESQ., OF THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., AND OTHERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENT, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, MILLS GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES. SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT OF A WELL-KNOWN IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co, the owners, who are closing their Foundry Department sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at Khetwady 1st Lane for removal all the Machinery, Plant, Tools and Appliances of the above Foundry with unique collection of Patterns, etc., etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1914, and on the following days. The sale will commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day till all lots are sold.

The Machinery consists of lathes of different sizes by well-known Makers, boring, shaping, planing machines, thread screwing machines, wheel cutting machines, punching machines, drilling machines, steam hammers, horizontal high pressure engines, besides tools and appliances of mechanic shop, foundry, boilor shop and smithy.

Also a large lot of steel frames of different sizes and of China pipes.

Each machine will be sold separate and plant in lots to suit purchasers.

Private offers will be received and considered by the Owners or the Undersigned before the day of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Undersigned.

The machinery is open for inspection of the intending buyers.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Judah and Solomon Attorneys for the Mortgagee Khandujee Mahudji and on account and at the risk of the legal representatives of the mortgagor the late Bai Bhagoobai widow of Pandu Ramji and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th day of November 1893, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road at outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1757 and New No. 8888 Old Survey No. 1296 and New Survey No. 4756 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7328 and Street No. 61-63 Duncan Road and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the house of Haji Esmail Haji Abdul Rahim Kadawa on or towards west by Duncan Road on or towards the North by the property of Arjoon Trimbak and on or towards the South by the property of Sivlal Motilal and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Judah and Solomon Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1914.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., (Contd.)

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EXTRA MACHINERY AND OTHER SUNDRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Under instructions from the Superintendant of the Government Central Press, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises near Custom House Fort, all the extra machinery etc. consisting of Fooliscap Flat machine by "Harrild," Foolscap press by "Mathews" Super Royal press by "Hughes Conisbie," one little press, Perforating press by "Hughes and Kinder," Treadle paging machine Drilling machine, eyelets, English upper and lower cases, cylinder dust bellows, wood standing presses, old grinding stone with through treadle power, platform 7X5½X1½ old files, Roller compositions, Roller moulds, carbolic acid Drums, Tins of Kerosine oil Imposing slab, Ink tables, stools, chairs and other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods and the following:—

1 American Organ (15 stops).

The property of a European gentleman Mr. W. C. Lacy, consisting of wardrobe chest of drawers, writing table, one big dining table, arm chairs, iron cots, Singer's

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd).

sewing machine, marble topped teapoys, kitchen table, meatsafe, dinner waggon, rocking chair, camp cot, easy chair, towel horse, electric fan and crockery ware, etc.

By order of the concerned:—1 case containing money purses, cigar cases and bags of assorted sizes, for presentations.

By order of the office concerned:—4 Standard foot sewing machines.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 194 of 1910:—2 Amber beads strings, 1 handkerchief, and 1 Turkey Cap.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana:—1 gold watch by Rotherham.

Re:—Pestonjee Bomonjee Ghadiali:—Wooden materials serviceable to carriage purposes and one wheel, etc.

Re:—Passoo Pandoo:—1 Brass Handa, and 1 Samai.

Re:—Haji Hassum Haji Habib:—1 Cupboard, 1 bench and 1 box.

Re:—Kaderbhoy Saduckbhoy and ors:—Frames for sewing machines with stand.

Re:—Mohanlal Hansraj and ors. traded as Nandlal Hiralal Insolvent:—3 gold bars bearing stamp of National Bank of India 100 touch; 1 piece of Silver weighing tolas 312⅛.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

3 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
2 Rubber-tyred light Vis-a-vis.
2 Rubber-tyred Broughams.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles on different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AT THIS DAY THE SATURDAY THE 4TH INST. IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY THERE WILL BE NO SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 3rd Floor at Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital and next to "Bombay Samachar," and Temperance Hotel, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, tables and chairs, teapoys, sofas, flower vases, phonograph table and wall clocks, teakwood and blackwood single and double bedsteads, one iron safe with stand, lamps, wooden cases, jars, cooking, utensils, benches, etc., etc., the property of a deceased Parsi lady.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable parcels of Pearls.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and on account and risk of the consignee Hiralal Nihalchand Mody the following:—

Lot No. 1, one string of pearls consisting of 81 pearls and weighing chows 286½—17½. Lot No. 2, one pearl "Choomroo" consisting of 19 pearls weighting chows 167¾—14. Lot No. 3, one "choomroo" of pure white colour, consisting of 28 pearls weighing chows 259½—21: Lot No. 4, one pearl "choomroo," consisting of 95 pearls and weighing chows s123½—23. Lot No. 5, one pearl kanthi, consisting of 113 pearls and weighing chows 123½—23. Lot No. 5, one pearl kanthi, consisting of 85 pearls and weighing chows 61½—6¼.

On account and risk of the consignee Manilal Sarupchand.

Parcel No. 66. One white pearl "choomroo," consisting of 98 pearls and weighing about 35 chows.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On Monday the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalidass Narondass & Bros.—Jaitha No. 69 at the Cotton Green, Colaba, behind the Hydraulic press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 125 Full pressed Bales Broach Cotton and 2 large heaps of loose Broach cotton slightly damaged by fire or water.

Also at 5 p.m. on the same day at Jaitha Nos. 54-55 Appollo Reclamation rented by Bhomanidass Lukmidass.

About 30 full pressed bales Mathia Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th April 1914.

Drs. BOYES & CARR,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MUSSOOREE,

India's leading Exponents of Painless, English and American Dentistry at Popular Prices.

The only Dentists in Bombay who Guarantee absolutely Painless Extractions either under Gas or by means of their celebrated Local Anæsthetic (no cocaine), which permits of from one to twenty teeth being extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his *fees must be moderate.*

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

(TEETH WITHOUT PLATES)

GOLD, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN AND CEMENT FILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth fitted by the latest and every known method (at lowest prices.)

HOURS: 9-6 DAILY. SUNDAYS: 10-12.

NOTE THE BOMBAY ADDRESS:

107, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

A CARD.

Are you desirous of entering into public life? A fluent command of English is an indispensable asset. Take a course of lessons *with* me in vocabulary-building. I am a self-taught man, and therefore free from any proneness towards scholastic pedantry. I know from first-hand experience the difficulties that beset the beginner. My instructions are simple and direct; and I take a painstaking interest in the progress of my pupils. Interview by appointment.

GEOFFREY ISAACS,
C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS-

BANDMANN RICKARD CIRCUIT.

VENI, VIDI, VICI. **LA SCALA** VENI. VIDI, VICI.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
(Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi.)

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

INSTANTANEOUS AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

THEATRE PACKED TO THE DOORS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
CHAMPION SKATERS OF THE WORLD

WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
IN THEIR STIRRING MUSICAL ACT.

LUCILLE SAVOY
THE SINGING VENUS

ALBERTO MARINI.
THE TENOR, CARUSO'S RIVAL

AND A PICTURE PROGRAMME OF THE LATEST LONDON RELEASES.

BOUND TO BE A RUSH TO-NIGHT:—BOOK YOUR SEATS. PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Matinee: Box Rs. 10, Rs. 2, 1 and annas 8.—10 o'clock Box Rs. 15, Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Drama Bristling with Sensation.

THE HIDDEN MESSAGE IN TWO PARTS.

SEE:—

The exciting motor-chase. The sensational balloon flight.
The thrilling boat-race. The balloon on fire
And the tremendous balloon catastrophe.

Packed full from end to end with exciting incidents that will hold all simply spellbound.

THE LADY of SHALOTT

A picturesque rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.
Full Complement of Comics.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30 / Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Films for Sale or Hire.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE
MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY
MAX W SHES HE HADN'T
A powerful Comedy absolutely packed with Fun and Merriment of 2,000 ft. of PICTURES.
Also
THE REDMAN'S LOYALTY
American Wied West Drama
DONOT MISS THIS STAR FILM.
And
Pathe's Gazette and Comics
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
PRIZE MATINEE
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-30 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

OPEN AIR CONCERT
AT
"GREEN'S RESTAURANT."
ON
Saturday, 4th April, 1914.

The Royal Florentine Orchestra will play a selected programme of music from 7 p.m, till 8-30 p.m.
and
By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS will play a selected programme of music under the direction of Mr. A.H. Dewsall (Band master) from 9 p.m. till 11 p.m.

SPECIAL DINNERS WILL BE SERVED
from 7 p.m.
at Rs. 5 per head.
A LA CARTE SERVICE ON THIS EVENING AS USUAL,
Tables can be booked now.
MHE MANAGEMENT.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK
His
COURT CARDS AND THEIR JOKER.
Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre,
To-Night at 9-30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Before their departure for England to-morrow by S. S. "Arabia"
An entirely new repertoire of
Fun, Mirth and Music will be presented.
Change of Programme.
A bright entertainment with a real spirit of spontanious fun from the first to the last item.
The Orchestra will play selections in the Garden adjoining the Royal Opera House 45 minutes before and after the Performance

BAND PROGRAMME.

March	"Angelina"	Maurice
Selection	"Pick of the Basket"	W. William.
Dance	"Echo des Bastions"	Kling.
Valse	"The Pink Lady"	Ivan Caryll.
Tango	"Argentine"	R. Farban.
Two Steps.	"Handel Wakes"	Morressy.

Plan at Rose & Co.

Prices.—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circl Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1.

TWO GRAND STAR FILMS
"FOR EAST IS EAST"
AND
"BLIND RETRIBUTION"
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
The one d picting the despotism and utmost cruelty of an Oriental Prince. Th other showing superstitions in most horrible form.
Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,
5-15 to 6-45. and every night, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
HALF PRICES.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266.

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Wholesale Indian Agency for
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GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,09,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on applications.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April, 3.

Thunderstorms continue in the Peninsula and North-east India.

The chief falls are:—Shillong one and a half inches; Narayanganj, Barisal and Jessors three-quarters; Madura one and a half; Trichinopoly three-quarters; and Madras one.

Dry weather prevails over the rest of the country.

The temperature is still high locally in North-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Kotah; minimum temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the west Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and Chanda and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and in excess at Sholapur and Belgaum. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Poona. Day temperature is below normal at Hyderabad and Sholapur also.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers have been fairly general in south-east Madras. Thunderstorms have occurred also in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

A few thunderstorms are possible in the south-east Central Provinces, the southern half of the Deccan and in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on FRIDAY, the 3rd of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	90.1	74.0	33	..	10.74	0.20
Jask	90.6	75.0	79	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	95.8	70.5	64	..	†	†
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	70.5	34	..	1.50	—0.03
Rawalpindi	90.7	55.8	67	..	10.60	2.19
Lahore	99.2	62.3	55	..	3.51	0.19
Sirsa	100.5	65.0	39	..	1.60	—0.09
Ambala	97.7	58.1	33	..	2.23	—3.20
Delhi	97.6	72.4	27	..	0.74	—2.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.9	71.6	36	..	0.32	—1.25
Mainpuri	101.4	66.8	33	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	101.4	73.0	27	..	0.91	—0.87
Cawnpore	100.0	69.5	28	..	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad	101.7	68.8	17	..	1.07	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	106.3	69.8	48	..	2.31	1.22
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	98.6	76.2	28	..	2.72	1.44
Jaipore	101.8	71.8	19	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	102.6	78.4	19	..	1.03	0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.3	67.0	31	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	82.8	74.2	79	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	80.3	69.1	84	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	98.8	64.2	30	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	90.6	68.6	62	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	96.8	68.2	31	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	102.3	69.7	68	..	0.09	—0.30
Deesa	99.7	66.0	62	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	97.7	71.8	37	..	0.14	—0.66
Indore	97.4	68.6	28	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.1	66.7	58	..	6.65	4.06
Saugor	98.2	71.2	10	..	2.16	—0.12
Hoshangabad	101.3	67.4	20	..	2.47	0.72
Khandwa	100.4	74.5	26	..	0.30	—0.88
Akola	101.9	74.7	13	..	1.05	—0.99
Amraoti	101.6	74.7	25	..	1.79	—0.28
Nagpur	100.6	74.3	34	..	2.28	—0.26
Chanda	100.9	74.4	59	..	1.63	.22
Raipur	99.7	72.6	34	..	2.50	0.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	74.5	79	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	87.3	74.9	75	..	..	—0.74
Mormugao	87.6	76.1	74	..	..	—1.10
Karwar	88.9	73.4	80	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.9	65.1	16	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	96.7	64.9	27	..	0.16	—1.33
Poona	96.4	60.5	36	..	0.04	—1.18
Sholapur	99.8	73.8	45	..	0.01	—1.70
Bijapur	98.4	70.5	60	..	0.24	—1.35
Belgaum	93.3	63.5	72	..	0.82	—1.54
Aurangabad	97.4	68.9	29	..	0.01	—1.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.1	76.7	42	..	0.38	—1.49
Hyderabad	95.3	72.9	57	0.07	0.19	—2.06
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	78.1	65	..	0.93	—2.57
Calicut	90.0	76.8	75	..	4.67	—2.33
Cochin	92.8	78.8	71	..	5.16	—6.40
Colombo	89.3	74.6	90	..	32.63	4.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	94.3	78.2	79	..	0.10	—3.83
Bellary	102.8	72.5	48	..	0.09	—2.40
Cuddapah	98.8	76.5	69	..	3.00	—1.85
Madras	86.0	75.2	85	0.95	29.68	9.21
Bangalore	95.6	66.8	69	..	0.34	—3.93
Coimbatore	96.2	71.3	70	..	4.87	—0.94
Trichinopoly	100.9	72.4	81	0.74	11.23	1.94
Negapatam	89.9	76.1	80	0.09	53.50	23.98

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd April was 30-098 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased (decreased) by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fair	..Inches.	29.818
Temperature of Air	..degrees	80.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. „	74.3
Dew Point	.. „	71.9
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	86.0
Minimum do do	.. „	74.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE. WW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	271

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 3rd.		
S.S. Mantua	Vibert	London Mar. 11
S.S. Matoppo	Greggon	Glasgow Feb. 25
S.S. Banca	Garwood	Moji Mar. 11
S.S. Fazika	Rose	Moulmein Mar. 15
S.S. Sabine	Chave	Cape Town Feb. 28

DEPARTURES.

April 3rd.		
S.S. Turnwell	Humby	Christmas Island
S.S. Ambra	Antic	Trieste etc.
S.S. Umvolosi	Miller	Middlesborough
S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Budrie	Mathews	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Rotenfels	Goose	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels obtain their portclearance yesterday.

S.S. Clan Macnab	Green	Calicut etc.
S.S. Ulina	Abbott	Rangoon etc.
S.S. Sangola	Milne	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer		
„	*Bankura	for Persian Gulf
„	*Loredons	for Calcutta
„	Luzon Maru	for Kobe etc.
„	Urlana	for Calcutta

*To Arrive

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chantala left Porte Said on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Anchor s. s. Scindia is due to arrive here about 8 p.m. on the 8th instant.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Maclean arrived in London on the evening of the 2nd instant.

Friday, April, 3rd 1914.

P. DOCK.

Steamer		Agents
A King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
B Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. Co
C. & R. Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
D. & R. Chanda	Gwn Cunningham	M. M. & Co
F. Ranenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Carnoor	Purvis	D. N. & Sons
K. Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
N. Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmans	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
2. Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
3. Komvodos	Mohlfaner	A. S. & Co
4. Vasilefs Constantions	Condylis	D. & Sons
5 Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
7. Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
9. assove	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11. Lasma	M.	Duncan
12 & 13 Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
15. Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4. Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co
5. Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
6 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	M. Rooks T. M. & Co
Aviemoor	Kmfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horgrofe	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Braziliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. Co.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Breconlan	Jones	J. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Graf Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Habsburg	Huber	A. S. L. N. & Co
Inverness	Venera	A. Y. & Co.
Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Iunail	Lyon	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawoa	Wheeler	D. M. K
Merton Hall	Meria	K. N. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Matoppo	Greggon	K. N. & Co
Nippon	Franovich	A. L. S. N. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P & O S Agts
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Sabine	Cluve	
Tsuyabi	Kasa A. M.	Isewani & Co
Tullochmoor	Williams	W. & A. G Co
Urlana	Downing	M. M. & Co

AFTER FIFTY YEARS AT THE BAR.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE TO RETIRE IN NOVEMBER.

Speaking at a banquet in London on March 12, given to the members of the legal profession at Fishmongers' Hall, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., announced his early retirement from the Bar.

He was called at Lincoln's Inn on Nov. 17, 1864, and on the completion of his fiftieth year in the profession he will retire from practice.

Sir Edward Clarke is 73 years old, and in his long career he has been a leader in law, in politics, and in the Church, for in the last of these he has been the big man of the Low Church movement.

Educated at evning classes and the City of London College, he became a writer in the India Office and a Tancred law student, then a reporter in the House of Commons, first on the staff of the "Morning Herald" and afterwards on that of the "Examiner." He was called to the Bar in 1864, and was then 23 years old.

His career was a fine example of unaided effort. With no family connection to help him, no University record to point to, and no powerful friend behind him beyond his own great gift of speech, he held his own against such powerful rivals as Hardinge, Giffard, Ballantine, Parry, Poland Besley, Montagu Williams, and Douglas Straight.

Sir Edward went to Parliament as Conservative member for Southwark, and altogether he had a seat for twenty-one years. Lord Salisbury chose him as Solicitor-General after the general election in 1886, and in 1893 he led the attack on the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration in 1895 Sir Edward was no longer Solicitor-General. It was said he sacrificed himself to principle in regard to restrictions on private practice.

In 1896 he attacked the Government on the subject of Venezuela, and when the Boer War broke out his disagreement with the policy of Mr. Chamberlain led to the resignation of his seat.

In his seventy-second year he brought out a fresh edition of the New Testament —"The Authorised Version Amended"— and years previously occupied his leisure time in perfecting a system of shorthand.

Captain Ward with an advance party of 89 Punjabis left Rangoon on Thursday en route to Dinapore.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of God Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

TRIC LIFTS.

VENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

E PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

D ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

EMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

ONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 2t.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ultoimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday Afternoon.

Consols 2½ %	76⅝—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18¼unchg
Rentes 3 %	.86½plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.45unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	27plus ⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27plus ⅛
Closing Tone of silver :—Rise caused by India and China Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	⅓13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Bills on Madras Rs, 10,000	¼1.32
Bills on Calcutta Rs, 50,000	¼1.32
Transfers Madras Rs, 4,00,000 . ..	¼1.16
Transfers Bomaby Rs. 3,00,000 ..	¼1.16
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..90¼plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	..1 13.16plus 1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	1¼unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅜unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝plus ½
„ 7 day market loans	1½—½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£		£
Total Bullion	39,000,000	Dec.	1,900,000
Public Deposits	27,700,000	„	1,000,000
Other do.	39,800,000	„	1,600,000
Govt. Securities	11,200,000	unchanged	
Other Securities	46,700,000	Inc	100,000
Notes and Gold	28,000,000	Dec.	2,700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 41 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	12,000
„ „ to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.51plus 18
Futures at New York July ..	12.20plus 11
Declined early owing to Commission House liquidation and advanced later on foreign buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.40plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.72plus 8
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.61plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86½plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	..58⅜plus ¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 2nd.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ Imports	24,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Good business done-easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market firm with a good demand good demand for India.	
Mis. Americans	7.21—1d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.05plus 5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .	May 12.37plus4
	July 12.11 „ 2
New York Official noon call	May 12.46 „13
	July 12.17 „ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.66 „ 2
	July 12.54 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
A.M.	6.75unchgd.
M.J.	6.74 „
J.J.	6.67 „
J.A.	6.62—1
A.S.	6.49—1
S.O.	6.31unchgd.
O.N.	6.22 „
N.D.	6.15—1
D.J.	6.14unchgd.
J.F.	6.14unchgd.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 2.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F May-June; London Buyers unchanged 37

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers 34½plus ½

South Australian April; Buyers unchanged 35¾

Victorian April; Buyers unchanged 35¾

New South Wales April; Buyers unchanged 35¾

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged 54

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged 50½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged 52½

Linseed Calcutta April-May; London value firmer 50¾plus ¾

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done and Buyers quiet but steady unchanged 46

Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull sellers firm unchanged £6-1-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £65⅞plus ¼

Copper Braziers £79½plus ¼

Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

Arrivals :—"Rec'd Italia".

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value May-August; steady but little doing unchanged 12.67

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value May; scarcely anything offering unchanged 12.3

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; 9.2½plus ¼d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.5½plus ¼

Steady without activity.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet but steady unchanged 13.1½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged 11.2¼

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged. 11.1½

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Dec.; value unchanged 11.9¾

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet but steady unchanged 11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; Buyers easier 2.11½—¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 3rd April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

28 boxes sovs. 21,00,000 Alexandria. National.
19 „ gold.13,,51,680 London. „
8 „ gold. } 3,45,000 } The Supdt. P.
and sov. } 1,50,000 } & O. S. N. Coy.

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London :—
£100,000 Bar Silver.
£150,000 Bar Gold.
£20,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer with arrives here on the 10th April brings from London :—
£100,000 Bar Silver.
£170,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrive here on the 17th April brings from London :—
£140,000 Bar Silver.
£120,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm with a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and bills offering more frely.

The Banks will closed to-morrow (Saturday) it being a Public Holiday (Ramanavami).

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D D. mail	1	4 1–16
T T. forward. to May. ..	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1–8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3.16
„ „ forward, May. ..	1	4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 9-32
Francs 3 m-s reads		170½
Marks „		138½
60 days Hongkong		142½
„ „ Shanghai.		190½
„ „ Japan		149

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs allotments were made of :—18.60 lakhs Bill at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) and 41.40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. 1/32 (minimum rate) tenders receiving 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60.40 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/12 higher than the above.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,70,000
Bombay	Rs.	4,30,000
Madras	Rs.	1,60,000
Total	Rs.	8,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 10th April brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	5,90,000
Madras	Rs.	70,000
Total	Rs.	12,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 17th April brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,40,000
Bombay	Rs.	12,50,000
Madras	Rs.	3,80,000
Total	Rs.	20,70,000

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 higher both for ready and two months' delivery, the rate for both positions being 27. The rise was caused by India and China buying. The local marked opened steadier and the advance has been well maintained during the day, a fair business having been put through. At the higher rates the demand for up country has fallen off somewhat. Prices for all deliveries are the same.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold .....per oz.	24	1	3
Australian bar gold .....per oz.	24	0	3
Sovereigns .....per piece	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready .....per 100 tolas	78	7	0
1st Settlement .....per 100 tolas	78	7	0
2nd Settlement .....per 100 tolas	78	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	37	47,365
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	43	51,068

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market remained in a season state to-day and only a few transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs 95-6-6 at which rate the Market closed for the 30th of April delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-6 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share stood steady today and a rise was noticed in a few shares.

David stood at Rs. 497½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 457½.

Madhavji moved to Rs. 1,040 and Centrals to Rs. 1,857½

Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,485.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 312½ and New Great Eastern at Rs. 217½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,047½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 79 and Deferred to Rs. 147

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 232.

No business was reported in Press shares to-day.

Mandra Blion Railway shares changegd hands at Rs. 30.

A big lot of Telephone shares were placed at Rs. 75.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last as compared with the previous week, in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	5 62	..
Public Deposits at Branches.....	25.21	..
Other Deposits	..	23.31
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	.71	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	1.13
Other Authorised Securities	17	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Secur.	12.07	..
Loans on do. do.	..	6.03
Bills discounted and purchased ...	..	.93
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.56
Balances with other Banks	..	1.75
Sundries	.02	..
Cash.....	..	5.53

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	12,108	491,084	231,884
Central India ..	12,417	177,798	63,199
Barsee and Nagar ..	8,526	220,596	161,504
Berar ..	24,015	402,940	354,217
Central Provinces ..	14,060	250,619	210,239
Total Oomras ..	71,126	1,453,037	961,133
Dholleras ..	13,472	147,056	109,933
Broach ..	23,637	160,512	128,488
Compta and Dharwar ..	4,170	66,741	37,649
Westerns ..	1,729	27,749	39,803
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	1,467	470,925	335,554
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	3,614	101,542	90,756
Sind ..	1,918	53,602	102,916
Persian ..	..	540	1,528
American ..	..	2,180	28,072
Egyptian ..	66	1,072	1,815
Other sorts ..	..	619	3,333
Tota ..	121,199	2,485,575	1,844,480

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Differences.	Bales.
Receipts for the week	121,199	58,409	plus	62,790
Receipt from 1st Sept. 2nd April ..	2,485,575	1,844,480	plus	641,095
Shipments for the week Europe ..	37,089	12,902	plus	24,187
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	86,234	46,252	plus	39,982
Total ..	126,273	59,154	plus	64,119
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 2nd April Europe ..	635,040	216,097	plus	418,943
China ..	12,585	16,343	—	3,758
Japan ..	689,565	547,420	plus	142,145
Coast Ports ..	15,090	18,784	—	3,694
Total ..	1,352,280	798,644	plus	553,636
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	23,453	9,124	plus	14,329
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	36,208	29,571	„	6,637

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 14th March 10,721 Bales.
Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 21st March 4,953 Bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000 bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 2nd April. 1914 ..	2,485,575 „
	3,110,575 „
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 2nd April. 1914..	1,352,280 „
	1,758,295 „
Less afloat in harbour ..	59,661 „
	1,698,634 „
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	627,000 „
	1,071,634 „
Less estimated burnt ..	53,000 „
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 3rd April. 1914	1,018,634 „

COTTON.

Further fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week and the position of the various markets, (as per cables received this morning) compared with last Friday, are as under :—

New York :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	13.50	13.40	—.10
Futures May	12.13	12.51	plus .38
Futures July	11.96	12.20	plus .24
New Orleans :—			
Spot	13	13.	unchanged.
Futures May ...	12.54	12.72	plus. .18
Futures July	12.43	12.61	plus .18
Liverpool :—			
Spot	7.08	7.21	plus .13
Futures A.M.	6.64	6.75	plus.11
Futures J.J.	6.57	6.67	plus.10

The chief event of the week has been the sharp advance in New York for the March position, and the subsequent drop in Spot otton. This was due to a squeeze at the end of the month and a natural reaction thereafter. The rise in the March position caused a considerable amount of covering of near months, and with the Continent buying new crop, and better reports from Manchester, the market has steadied all round. There is certainly a better feeling, and though fluctuations may occur we do not anticipate any thing more than a temporary decline, and any favourable circumstance might cause a further advance. We are approaching the time when new crop will dominate the market, and in a month or so its effect will be felt one way or the other but the near future is not likely to show much material change. The failure to obtain a sufficient majority to close the Lancashire Mills using American cotton for the Easter week is a point in favour of the market, showing that business is improving. The Home markets close steady at the advance

For forward delivery the local market has ruled quiet but steady and changes have been small. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach April and May, and export houses have settled fine Khamgaon Akola May and fine M. G. Bengal for the same delivery to a moderate extent. For Southern styles there has occasionally been a demand from Mills. In new crop the straddle we referred to last Friday has found favour in the market, and purchases of fine Khamgaon Akola January against sales of good Broach March have been made with the result that the difference narrowed to Rs. 35. It is however much too early for the effect of such a straddle to be permanently felt and prices may widen again at any time. In fact to-day fine Khamgaon Akola January is quoted Rs. 243, and good Broach March Rs. 231, the latter being in better demand.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand and holders are meeting any inquiry. Stocks are large and are pressing on the market. High class cotton attracts chief attention and lower grades are more or less neglected. Stapled sorts have been purchased by mills, new Tesgaon Miraj fetching about Rs. 275. Broach has been bought by exporters to Japan, and by mills. Prices were rather easier on the week, but at the close show signs of improvement.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co :—(Liverpool) "At the opening short covering continued in a small market. There was less straddle selling in the afternoon but the turn over was small." (New York) :—"A prominent spot house buying heavily, but May only."

Gruning :—"Market would have been better but for bulls realizing to secure profits. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for a decline."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"Weather has been most unsuitable for all farm work in Texas."

A. Stern and Co :—"Market closed with a good undertone. Think probable that prices will advance. Think present prices safe for purchases of new crop.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
J. G. Bengals	..	188	178	..	Ready
M.G. Bengals	210	200	188	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	..	193	183	..	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	250	..	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	248	..	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	241	..	..	..	„
M.G. Dharmangaum, Poolgaum	230	..	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	214	206	..	..	„
M.G. Amraoti	223	..	..	..	„
M.G. Broach	266	264	262	..	„
M. G. Muttia	197	184	..	..	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	256	25	May
M. G. Westerns	..	..	251	..	„
H. G. Westerns	..	..	246	..	„
M. G. Compta	..	..	266	..	„

The Market closes frim with few sellers. Fine Broach April and May is Rs. 269. Fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 218-19, New good Broach March, 1915, is Rs. 284, and fine Khamgaon Akola January, 1915, Rs. 245 buyers, no sellers.

OPENING PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	17,000

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.80plus5
M.J.	6.80 „ 6
J.J.	6.72 „ 5
J.A.	6.67 „ 5
A.S.	6.54 „ 5
S.O.	6.36 „ 5
O.N.	6.27 „ 5
N.D.	6.20 „ 5
D.J.	6.19 „ 5

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 5 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	121,199 Bales
Wheat	49,565 Cwts,
Linseed	143,006 „
Rape, Rai etc.	85,814 „
Gingellyseed	46,954 „
Poppyseed.	1,260 „
Groundnuts.	20,790 „
Castorseed.....	70,903 „
Rice.....	158,792 „
Myrabollams.....	51,903 „
Cottonseed	144,895 „
Mowrasseed.....	358 „
Gram.....	7,270 „
Jowar	23,080 „
Maize	39 „
Barley	2,637 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market remains quiet but steady. Local mills are buyers of ready for their actual requirements. Arrivals are expected in the up-country markets shortly and possibly we may then see easier prices owing to a poor demand from home.

Quotations :—

Ready White Pessi 85 p.c. Rs. 5-110 R.T.
White Delhi May ..... Rs. 5-13-6 „

Linseed :—The Market has fluctuated during the week but is now easier in sympathy with the gradual decline at home the last few days. Ready seed is also easier owing to the demand having fallen off. Local jobbers are selling to depress the Market in order to get a better basis for buying.

Quotations :—

Bold brown ready ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Bold brown May ..... „ 9-4-9 R.T.

Rapeseed :—Early in the week the Market was firm and Brown Delhi May was done at Rs. 9-6-0 R.T. The rise was du eto free purchases by Calcutta oil mills in the up country markets, where rates rule higher than in Bombay. Arrival are still very small. There is little export demand however, and it is not unlikely that we shall see easier prices here when arrivals increase.

Quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore April Rs. 8-9-0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore April Rs. 9-3-6 R.T.
Yellow Guzerat April Rs. 9-5-0 „
Brown Delhi May Rs. 9-4-6 R.T.

Teelsed :—The Market remains quiet but steady and rates are almost unchanged.

Quotations :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 56 12 0
Maghi ..... „ 53 0 0
Black Kutie ..... „ 46 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ..... „ 59 8 0

Poppyseed :—There is little business doing and the tone of the Market is quiet.

Groundnuts :— There is a moderate enquiry at previous rates, and the Market is steady.

Quotations :—

Bold ..... Rs. 48 4 0
Small ..... „ 47 0 0

Cottonseed :—Arrivals continue large and there is only a moderate enquiry for export. The tone of the Market is quiet but steady.

Quotation :—

Berar ..... Rs. 23 8 0
Guzerat ..... „ 23 0 0

Castorseed :—Quiet but steady. Moderate enquiry.

Quotations :—

Madras ..... Rs. 34 8 0
Guzerat ..... „ 34 0 0
Forward ..... „ 7 0 0 R.T.

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet and unchanged.

Quotations :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7 6 0 B.T.
Forward ..... „ 7 10 0 R.T.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Market has kept steady during the week and there has been rather more enquiry by exporters, but the low prices offered have checked business. A mill placed a line of 3,500 bales 10's at 6 7-16 annas, and 3,000 bales 20's at 7½ annas for forward delivery. Small lots of 10's, 12's and 20's have changed hands. The tone of the market at the close is steady.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and rates are slightly easier. The following business has been reported this week :—

Antwerp :—Relets of cotton by ready steamer at 12s.

Liverpool-Marseilles :—About 1,200 tons for April at 9s. 6 to 10s. S.W.C.

Hull :—About 25,000 tons lightseeds in all has been done, at 9s. April; 9s. 9d. April May; 10s. June, and 10s. 6d. July to December.

Hamburg :—Business has been done for cotton at 16s. 6d. April, and 15s. May.

Charters :—The following charters are reported :—

S. S. Cloutoham :—For April loading at 13s. 6d. two P.P.

S. S. Crown :—For April loadifg at 14s. 6d. two P. P.

S. S. Arlington Court :—For April at 14s. two P.P.

The following are rates :—

Antwerp 9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk 9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
London : 10s. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles : 10s. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Liverpool : 10s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa : 11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Havre : 12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands :—

Snowflake	Brand	150o	Amer		Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose	„	150o	„	„	5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„	„	5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„	„	5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125o	„	„	4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„	„	4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 „ „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„	„	3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal
Camel in tin	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound.	0	4	6

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 3.

General activity, much to the relief of dealers, continues, and though in staples. bleached cloths are not as heavily sought as during the previous weeks, still the demand is not so slack. This active inquiry as expected, has induced keen sellers, very anxious to be light of stocks, to cut down further the selling prices, already poor, and showing heavy losses. The tone of the Manchester market has been firmer. Latest advices are that the prices are enhancing, buying being heavy.

The Indian Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on 25th February, passed the following resolution :—

"That in the opinion of this Committee, in a Bombay Contract if the buyer cancels at any point in the negotiations he is not entitled to any allowance for non delivery."

This is an important resolution, and it is likely that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association will at an early date take up the question. If the Association thinks it the other way, a revised wording of this clause is necessary. Under any condition, it is certainly for the Chamber and the Association to come to a definite understanding, and thus prevent any misunderstanding between the office and its buyer in future, on the subject.

Greys have continued moving well, standard cloths finding a very decent demand. We hear, this week a large lot in a standard quality of a well-known European House was sold by a holder at an advance of half (½) an anna a piece. Manchester quotations have been firmer by 2 to 3 per cent, and certain lots cabled at prices recently accepted have been refused.

In *Whites*, inquiry for 27 inches 18 yards low counts Nainsooks, has been fair, some clearances being reported. We hear a sundry Native House have sold a lot of 75 cases of Nansooks in 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 nominal at 2s. 1d. ex-duty for April-June shipment. It is said that a well-known European House have cabled about 150 cases of their standard 16 by 14 quality 27 inches by 18 yards at 2s. 3½d. including duty shipment June-August. In mills, holders are very cutting sellers, and the week has recorded a further drop in prices. The prices of a staple quality of a well-known European House in 42/57 inches, 19 yards, Sacharella Mills, which had hitherto been well maintaining the selling rates, have dropped down a penny a piece. Another staple line, in 27 inches by 18 yards, low counts Blue Heading Mulls, has experienced a fall of two annas a piece, the selling price Rs. 1-10-6. It will be of interest to note that some three months back, the selling price was Rs. 2 a piece. The replacing price to-day is 2s. 2½d. ex-duty, but this does not permit of business. Inquiry for *Prints, dyed goods* and *fancies* is pretty encouraging. Some decent lines have been sold and a number of lots are on cables in various styles. The firm Manchester market experienced this week in staple lines, has not been felt in these, particularly in fancies and fancy prints, and business at favourable prices has resulted. *Dhooties* have been moving well, retail inquiry being very helping. Some further lots have resulted in business, though some nice lines have been returned as two to three per cent advance being required over recent purchases.

The Yarn market is pretty quiet. Demand is ordinary. Prices keep steady, though in some counts, slight reductions are reported Manchester has not been slow in making offer but the firmer prices, we do not believe, have allowed any business of note. We hear 2-30 dyer mercerism warps, have resulted in business at 6 10½ a warp, not a very favourable price, compared with the selling prices on our side.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BRYAN.

UNIVERSAL PEACE TREATIES

ENDORSED BY 31 NATIONS.

While peace societies are moving for the reduction of armaments and pacifists are trying to discover the elixir of universal peace the United States Government are following out practical methods of establishing law and order, peace and good will among nations. In ten months President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan have accomplished more for the cause of international arbitration than is recorded in any previous period of American history.

Mr. Byran's eyes shone with the enthusiasm of humanity, his voice throbbed with the passion for universal peace as he reeled off to me the successes already achieved in the signing of arbitration treaties by 13 nations, says the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." "That is not bad for ten months' work, eh?" he asked.

As Secretary of State and head of the Government, Mr. Bryan not only has a considerable share of responsibility for the work of all departments, but has also to exercise a keen discretion in his published statements; therefore, when he consented to have a chat with me about the new treaties, I surmised that he would reserve many matters from discussion. Which he did.

I asked him whether Mexico was to be included among the countries to be invited to join in the pledge of preliminary peaceable arbitration, in every phase of international controversy.

"We will leave Mexico in particular out of the discussion," Mr. Bryan replied. "But I will answer your question generally. The President has excluded no one. All are invited to adopt the causes of the treaties. All treaties are the same in their essentials, although they vary somewhat in their form. But in their vital principles he has offered these treaties to all nations without any reference or regard to their size or strength. We hope to get all the Great Powers in agreement; but we want small as well as great, because the quarrels and bickerings of the smaller nations too often embroil the greater nations."

A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Bryan got up from his chair in the beautiful conference room of the State Department, with its furnishing of blue leather and ebony, and its photographs of previous Secretaries of State—some of them well loved by the British whom they met in London—and crossed over to where I was seated by the window, below which the so-called "Peaceful Potomac River" was now lashed with foam-topped waves, laden with "rotten" ice-floe and driven beyond its banks by a cruel north-east wind, travelling at 70 miles an hour.

"So surely as that stormy condition will subside and the surface of the water will become calm again, so surely will arbitration treaties which are made really binding, and the clauses of which are observed conscientiously, pave the way to a permanent means of settling international disputes.

He put a copy of one of the treaties into my hand, and commented: "Investigation is the essence of the whole thing. The governing clause," he explained, "is the new main feature. Yes; it is unambiguous and simple," and he read it:

> The high-contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, to the settlement of which previous arbitration treaties or agreements do not apply in their terms or are not applied in fact, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

THE ARBITRATORS.

"The composition of the tribunal," Mr. Bryan added, "is completed by the two Governments concerned. Each selects one of their own countrymen, and each next selects someone from another country. Then a fifth member is chosen by the two Governments in agreement, the only stipulation being that he shall not be a citizen of either of the countries primarily concerned.

"An International Commission is to be nominated in every case within six months of the signing of the treaty, so that there is time for careful selection of the right men."

"For the information of the ordinary man will you please summarise the chief advantage of these treaties as compared with those already in existence?" I asked the Secretary of State.

"Perhaps the most important point," he replied, "is that the treaties that are now being negotiated make provision in every case for investigation of the dispute before action is taken. Investigation gives time for consideration, for friendly intervention, for discussion, for change of view—for everything, in fact that is likely to check hasty action with its deplorable consequences. That, I think, is the great need of the moment. Anything may happen in six or 12 months to bring about a changed view, especially when outside investigators are examining all the details, all the evidence, every phase of each point concerned.

"And then there comes the investigators' report, throwing upon matters in dispute the light of considered, and reasoned analysis. That not only helps the public to form sound judgment, and gives all nations an impartial view of the case; it also presents to the contending Powers an unbiased view as to the justice and wisdom, or otherwise, of their contentions.

REMEDYING A DEFECT.

"Of course, we have already secured arbitration treaties with all countries of the world; but while that is good in itself, those existing treaties had one very serious defect. They excluded from consideration, and from their control, certain specified subjects, what is described as 'vital interests,' such as questions of national honour, independence, territorial interests, and the interests of third parties. And those being subjects of the very highest importance, there still remained the possibility of war over a subject excluded. It was a fatal defect. Over vital interests, over national honour, over questions of dignity and precedence—over all those discord most often arises.

"And so the treaties with which we have concerned ourselves are intended to leave no subject which can become a cause of war excluded from their operation. They provide, as I have explained, for investigation by an impartial tribunal before irrevocable steps in the direction of armed conflict have been taken. Under them nothing can happen until after investigation and report by the International Commissioners. It will be, to a very considerable extent, the 'Court of Appeal' for the nations. In most cases the decision of independent judges is accepted generally. At any rate, it precludes those parties, if any, who afterwards provoke conflict over the matters submitted to the tribunal, from the support of public opinion the world over."

"Do you feel confident as to the ultimate influence of these proposals in eliminating war and enabling the nations to give greater and more effective attention to important questions of domestic policy—social reform, for instance?"

"It is the belief of those who favour these treaties in the new form that a year's investigation—that being the time fixed in the 13 that have been signed—will give leisure for the adjustment of differences between nations by peaceful means. Every investigation not only gives opportunity for in itself, is a valuable step towards peaceful settlement. But while these treaties may not of themselves make war absolutely impossible, they will go a great way towards decreasing the probability of war; and anything which does that is greatly to be desired and is worth working for."

CHINA'S ACCEPTANCE.

"How far have the principles embodied in them, or the treaties themselves, been accepted by the nations?"

"Thirty-one nations in the aggregate have already endorsed the principles, and those nations include more than three-fourths of the people of the whole world.

"Besides the 13 treaties that have already been signed, another has been authorised to be signed, and the representative of China is now on his way here for that purpose. I am not taking too sanguine a view when I say that seven or eight other countries have the details under consideration, and that there is in each case prospect of early agreement. I am hoping that we may have no fewer than 20 of them signed before April 20 next, which will be the end of the first year since the plan was offered to the nations. I am specially glad to know that there is good prospect of early agreement on the part of Great Britain, which was one of the first countries to approve of the principle. Of the European countries the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Portugal have already signed, and, as I have said, China has authorised signature."

"There was some marked difference in the wording of the treaties—some provided for cessation of war preparation while the investigation was in progress. Was the clause made optional?"

"Yes; we were willing that each nation should include or omit the clause as they thought fit. Six of those which have signed have included it, and seven have omitted it. The clause provides that:—

> Pending the investigation and report of the International Commission the high contracting parties agree not to increase their military or naval programme, unless danger from a third Power should compel such increase, in which case the party feeling itself menaced shall confidentially communicate the fact in writing to the other contracting party, whereupon the latter shall also be released from its obligation to maintain its military and naval status quo.

"Isn't that one of the particularly important provisions of the treaty? Is it not frequently active preparation for war that leads to breach of neutrality before mutual friends can conclude their work?"

"I don't think that is very material," Mr. Bryan commented. "The thing to be desired is that the parties shall consent to allow the disputed matters to be considered and investigated by third parties, one of whom is nominated by each of them. That leaves everything else open and provides time for reconsideration. Time is the first great object; investigation and report are the next."

A COMING TOUR.

Thus the interview virtually concluded; but for the purpose of finality I will add one or two points.

Mr. Bryan's new treaties have been subjected to drastic criticism by Senators and others who believe that they embody dangerous principles. They have also, of course, been seized upon by less scrupulous party politicians as possible weapons with which to attact Mr. Wilson's Administration. Denmark it is pointed out, has islands in the West Indies that might gravely menace the United States if held by some Great Power. Hitherto it has been held that Denmark could not dispose of them without the consent of the Washington Government for the time being. But those who favour the treaties point out that such a matter of territorial interest is just one of those things that should, by their very nature, be considered by independent arbitrators and advisers.

Busy as he is, and will be so long as he continues in his present official position, I learned that Mr. Bryan, with the sanction of his chief, will make a tour of the South American Republics about midsummer. I did not ask him for any statement as to his reasons for the trip, beyond establishing the fact that he has accepted an invitation to speak at the Pan-American Conference at Santiago. But recent troubles in Haiti and Brazil, not to mention Mexico, reveal much good work to be done by so sane an advocate of peace and good government and so capable an adviser as the Secretary of State in Mr. W. son's Administration.

ALLEGED SPIES COMMITTE FOR TRIAL.

ADMIRALTY EVIDENCE AS TO DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Hopkings, the Magistrate at Street, on Mar. 11 committed Frede Adolphus Gould (55), described as a c merchant, and Maud Gould (50), his w of Merton Road, Wandsworth, for trial charges of obtaining for a purpose p judicial to the State certain informati calculated to be useful to an enemy, a attempting to communicate that inform tion to another person. The man is al charged with inciting his wife to comm an offence under teh Official Secrets Ac The woman was arrested as she was about to leave London on a boat express train, and some of the documents found in her possession were said at the last hearing to be of importance. The man, who was once the licensee of a public-house frequented by naval men in Rochester, is alleged to have been acting as a spy for a number of years, and to have communicated information to persons in Berlin and Potsdam. Evidence was given by police officers who had watched him disembark at Dover, and by witnesses as to the nature of the documents found in his wife's possession.

Mr. W. Llewellyn, an Admiralty staff clerk, formally indentified two charts of the approaches to Bergen and Spithead found in the possession of Mrs. Gould on her arrest at Charing Cross Station as being the property of the Admiralty. These charts, said the witness, were certainly in the custody of the Admmiralty in 1910, and probably were in official possession as late as October, 1913. He could tell this for certain by identifying marks upon them. Prints of these charts could be purchased, but such prints would not bear the official marks.

AN ENGINEERING COMMANDER.

Mr. L. R. Crosdale, an engineering commander in the navy, identified another chart as a printed copy of an Admiralty tracing. It was that for an unarmoured cruiser. The inscription on it was "Unarmoured cruiser 18,000 horse power; sheet 6; general arrangement; machinery in engine-rooms; Admiralty 1909; confilential." It was, said the witness, a confidential document, and should be the property of the Admiralty.

Mr. Clarke: Are there any ships in commission built upon that principle?—Yes, this print was used for two ships of this class in 1909. The same tracing was used for two further ships in 1910; and the last two ships of this class, which completed the service, were built during last year.

Mr. Clarke: Would the information on that plan be of service to an enemy?

Mr. Huntley Jenkins objected to this question, and said that the fact should be allowed to speak for itself.

The magistrate said that the question was one which might have to go to a jury, but he suggested that it should not be put in that form at present.

Mr. Clarke (to the(witness): The plan

[redacted]

Mr. Hop[redacted] prisoners for tri[redacted]ssions, said in regard to the [redacted] it was vital that her evidence sho[redacted]fore the jury, even though it was self-in[redacted]inating. He allowed her bail as before.

HINDUSTAN BANK IN LIQUIDATION

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, April, 3.

Proceedings under section 162 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act against some of the late directors of the Hindustan and the Peshawar Bank are going on from day to-day before the District Judge of Multan.

Parmanand, of the Peshawar Bank, was examined at length by the Public Prosecutor with regard to the history of the Bank.

Doulatrai, late Managing Director of the Hindustan Bank, was subjected to a lengthy examination with regard to the Punjab Musical Association Limited of which he was the Managing Director and which is heavily indebted to the Hindustan Bank and has been in voluntary liquidation for some time past. Doulatrai when asked whether the interest due on loans given to the Musical Association, was shown as income, replied the books shewn to him showed it as such. He was further questioned as to the loans taken by him jointly with another director from the Bank. Harichand, late manager of the Hindustan Bank, was also examined yesterday.

Further examination will be continued to-day.

BOMBAY STRIKE

INCONVENIENCE, ANNOYANCE AND DELAY.

CHILDREN IN ARMS

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DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

DISPENSARY PROPRIETOR'S EVIDENCE.

A WITNESS WARNED.

DELHI, April 3.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi conspiracy case was resumed to-day.

DINA NATH'S VISIT TO BASANT KUMAR.

Mr. Broadway, Counsel for the prosecution, continued the examination of Thakar Das, proprietor of the Popular Dispensary where Basanta is alleged to have been employed for some time as a compounder. Witness said:—While Basanta was in my employ, people used to come to see him. Dina Nath was the most frequent visitor and Girdhari Lal used to come often. Another visitor was a Bengali Babu, named Puran. I also saw others, but I don't know their names. Witness here failed to identify any of the accused except Basanta Kumar Biswas. Dina Nath always spoke to him outside the dispensary, but the others all spoke to him in the office. Dina Nath lived in a lane near the dispensary. He has now left and gone somewhere else. Girdhari Lal is not a friend of mine. I knew him as Superintendent of the Hindu Orphanage. He used to get medicine for the Orphanage either free or at half price. I remember May 17, 1913, when a bomb exploded at Lahore. I was at my dispensary that day. Basanta Kumar never had a bicycle, but on that day Dina Nath brought one to him. At about six p.m., Amir Nath and I were sitting in the dispensary when Basanta was standing. Dina Nath came in and told Basanta that the cycle was outside. He had left it outside the door, and he took Basanta outside and spoke to him for some time. Basanta took the cycle into the road; Dina Nath followed him; and they again carried on the conversation.

I was reading a newspaper at the time. I did not see them afterwards. Basanta Kumar used to go for a walk every evening at about 6 p.m. He made an arrangement to that effect when he was engaged. On that evening he went away at the usual time. Later on Amir Nath told me that as it was past 8-30 he was going. I told him that as he had to go to the station to meet a friend and Basanta Kumar had not returned it would be better if he remained. We were still talking when Basanta returned. He kept the cycle in a room at the back of the office. Amir Nath then went home. I sat on for some time and then asked Basanta whose cycle it was and why it was kept inside. He answered that it belonged to Dina Nath who had asked him to keep it inside. I went to the station at 9 p.m. I heard of the bomb-throwing next day. I had never seen Basanta with a cycle before, nor have I seen him with one since then so far as I remember. On the next day Sunday, May 18, I was sitting on my charpoy at noon when Dina Nath came and fetched the bicycle away by the passage at the side of the house behind the dispensary. There is a bamboo door in the room behind the office leading to the lane. This door always remains locked, and I sometimes hold the key, otherwise it is with a servant. That day Basanta took the key from me and opened the door. The duplicate key always remains with Amir Nath. Dina Nath accompanied Basanta when he came to fetch the key.

THE PICTURE OF KALI

The search list (produced) is signed by me. The police took over all the things mentioned in the list. The picture of Kali belongs to Basanta Kumar and was found in his room. I know Dr. Nihal Chand and we dispense his prescriptions. On October 9, 1913, at about 10 p.m. a servant called me to the dispensary from my house. When I came to the dispensary, Basanta Kumar, who had come back from leave that day, told me that Dr. Nihal Chand had come and was enquiring about prescription 30,506 which was for Pursuttam Lal and was asking if it had been correctly made up. He was doubtful of its correct preparation as the condition of the patient had not improved. Basanta Kumar also told me that he had informed Dr. Nihal Chand that he did not prepare the medicine, but that it was done by someone else not there just then. I told Dr. Nihal Chand that the prescription had been made up by one Mohthir Sing who had acted as compounder in Basanta's absence. In my opinion the medicine had been correctly made up, but I promised to bring the compounder within the next day and he might satisfy himself.

INTENDED TO BE A CHRISTIAN.

Under cross-examination by Counsel for Bal Raj, witness said:—I never inquired about Basanta from any one except Girdhari Lal. When I spoke to Amir Nath about Basanta he enquired whether Girdhari Lal had told me anything about Bal Raj in this connection. I said Girdhari Lal had never spoken to me about him. The patient about whose prescription Dr. Nihal Chand complained eventually died. So far as I remember May 18 was a Sunday. During Basanta's absence Amir Nath dispensed prescriptions and copied them.

Amir Nath, part proprietor of the Popular Dispensary, identified Basanta Kumar and produced the cash book, the pay book and the prescription book. Witness corroborated the previous witness's statements with regard to dates. He also stated that when Girdhari Lal brought Basanta to the dispensary he said he had come to Dehra Dun in search of work six months' previously. As he could not get any employment he was about to become a Christian when he met Bal Raj who promised to obtain employment for him in Lahore. I asked Basanta to write a few words in English which he did. We engaged him and I taught him compounding. People used to come and see him—amongst others Dina Nath, Girdhari Lal, and a Bengali Babu, Puran Chand, who was a railway employee. I think Puran Chand is under arrest. Basanta went on leave several times and made various excuses. I was in the dispensary on May 17, 1913, and dispensed some prescriptions. Basant Kumar and Thakur Das were also there. On May 18, I heard that a bomb had been thrown in Lahore.

Witness corroborated Thakar Das's statement about Dina Nath fetching the cycle and holding a conversation. I never saw Basanta with a cycle either before or after that time. Basanta had fever with some kind of eruption in April, 1913. I suspected something else but the doctor said it was only fever.

There was no cross-examination.

Examined by the Court witness said:—Basanta kept the bicycle in the room behind the office and also slept there during the winter. I did not see Dina Nath take the bicycle away. I only heard the sound. I could not see the interior of one room as there was a screen.

WARNING TO A WITNESS.

Girdhari Lal, a Brahmin, the proprietor of the Union Medical Hall, Hoshiarpur, said:—I know Bal Raj. He is the son of Hans Raj. I also know Balmokand and Basanta Kumar (identified). The latter was a compounder in Thakur Das's dispensary. I was formerly the Superintendent of the Lahore orphanage whose president was Lala Iswar Das, M.A. I was Superintendent of the Orphanage till November 22, 1912, when I became Superintendent of the D.A.V. Boarding School, Chaubandi Branch. I was Superintendent in the Boarding School for only two months and was then recalled to the Orphanage where I remained till August, 1913. I was in the D. A. V. College dispensary from 1906 to 1909 or 1910. Bal Raj was at that time a student there. I procured employment for Basanta Kumar in the Popular Dispensary. Bal Mokand brought him to me saying that the boy was begging and might become a Christian or a Mahomedan if left alone. He asked me to take him into the orphanage. Under the orphanage rules he was too old to be admitted, but I told Bal Mokand that Thakur Das had often asked for a servant and I suggested he should go there. Bal Mokand did not know Thakur Das so I took Basanta to the dispensary. No one else went with me from the orphanage.

On being asked by Mr. Broadway if Bal Raj's name was mentioned when Bal Mokand brought Basanta Kumar to him, the witness hesitated for some time and then replied: "His name may have been mentioned. I was questioned about this by a magistrate about a month ago. The question was then whether Bal Mokand told me that Bal Raj wanted Basant to be either admitted in the orphanage or employed somewhere. My statement which was true and on oath was recorded by the magistrate on March 17. So far as I remember Bal Mokand said that Bal Raj wished that Basant might be admitted in the Orphanage, but did not say that Bal Raj wanted him to be employed somewhere."

M. J. CAILLAUX.

The recent French Minister of Finance, whose wife shot M. Calmette.

Witness took a considerable time to think before answering these questions.

Continuing witness said:—I took Basanta to the Popular Dispensary and told Amir Nath that he did not know Basanta but as they were in need of a man they might employ him. I said that Basanta came begging to Bal Mokand who brought him to me for admission to the orphanage. I don't remember whether I mentioned Bal Raj's name in this connection to Amir Nath.

Mr. Broadway here appealed to the Court to instruct the witness to answer his questions and not to argue with him.

The Court warned the witness to speak the truth and answer questions directly without hesitation or he would have to note that witness refused to answer questions.

Witness continued:—I knew Bal Mokand because he was a student in the D. A. V. College and used to come to me to get medicine from the dispensary. I was not on terms of friendship with Bal Mokand. He never brought anyone to me before for admission to the Orphanage.

SEARCH AT HOSHIARPUR.

Cross-examined by counsel for Bal Raj witness said:—My house at Hoshiarpur was searched on February 20th. The police took away some books, household and business letters, and a photograph. The search commenced at about 11 a.m. My shop was first searched. This lasted three or four hours and afterwards my house was searched and this lasted till evening. My brother's house was also searched. I was taken to the Kotwali by two constables at about 5 p.m. where the police returned he photo and some books. On the two following days I remained at home and on the second a police inspector called me to the police lines and informed me that I was to go to Lahore. I went and remained in the Kotwali till the evening of March 6. I was not in the Havalat. On March 3 I saw the inspector at the Hotwali. The O. C. of Lahore and others were also present. My statement was not recorded till March 6. The Inspector told me he had no time before. I told him that I had been detained for a long time and my wife was about to be delivered. On March 6 Inspector Ablul Aziz took down my statement. I was asked if I knew Basanta Kumar Biswas and answered that "I did not know who he was." In reply to a question if I did not get employment for someone at the Popular Dispensary, I answered that I got two men employed there, but I did not know their name. I did not make any other statement that evening. On March 7 the Magistrate took my statement in the railway police office. There were no police officers present. A chaprasi brought me to the magistrate. After my statement was over I was taken to the jail. I identified Basanta Kumar there.

Re-Examined by Mr. Broadway witness said:—I can't say what the police officers were doing then. They said they were very busy. The sepoy would not allow me to go out. I never asked permission. I gave the police a full statement in my own writing. I stated what I knew. No one tutored me to make that statement.

Examined by the court witness said:—I made the statement to the Magistrate in

M. GASTON CALMETTE.

Editor of the Paris newspaper "Le Figaro," shot by Madame Caillaux.

Punjabi. I cannot write English, I know only a few words.

Puran chand, a Brahmin student at the Dyal Singh College, examined by Mr. Broadway, said:—I know the Popular Dispensary. I used to go there. I went there to read the "Tribune" to which they subscribed. I can identify Basanta Kumar. I have seen him in the dispensary where he was a compounder. I know Basanta's name as Amir Nath called him by it. I conversed with him on ordinary topics. I know Dina Nath. I have seen him ask for Basanta once or twice, but never saw him sitting in the Dispensary. Basanta was addressed as Babu as he seemed a Bengali from his appearence. I did not know where he came from. I have never seen, nor received a "Liberty" leaflet.

There was no cross examination.

The next witness was Santo, a twelve year old Brahmin servant. He said he was employed in a students' boarding house. I received Rs. 3 and food. Khusi Ram (identified) lived there. I clean the path and serve in meal time. Before Khusi Ram was arrested he had a guest. I don't know what he was. He used to wear a dhoti and shirt, but no head dress. I know about the guest as I served him. He stayed for five or seven days. He was a young man. I have seen men like the one in the photo. (Photo of Khusi Ram produced).

PARSI FEMALE EDUCATION.

UNVEILING OF MR. BENGALEE'S BUST.

"ONE OF BOMBAY'S MOST HONOURED CITIZENS."

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Fort and Chandanwadi schools conducted by the Parsi Girls' Schools' Association, and the unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, presented by Mr. S. E. Warden, took place on Friday at the Bai Bhicajee Shapurji Bengalee School, Fort, Bombay. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The pupils went through an interesting programme of songs, recitations and drill, the sweetness of their singing and their almost faultless English accent being especially admired.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia, President of the Committee, in requesting Dr. Mackichan to unveil the bust of the late Mr. Bengalee, said that as an indefatigable champion of industry, as an active member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Legislative Council, as a staunch social reformer and philanthropist, the late Mr. Bengalee's name was engraved on the local scroll of fame. Born in days when the Indian Communities were steeped in ignorance and superstition Sorabji was one of those young men who were impressed with their duty to hold aloft the torch of knowledge and enlightment to their backward brethren. As the first step towards progress they applied themselves to the task of elevating woman from the position of a domestic drudge. This work was full of pitfalls in those days of orthodoxy. Sorabji Bengalee was one of the moving spirits who brought about the formation of the Parsi Girls' School Association in the year 1858. Up to the date of his death in 1893, he remained an active member of it and this school building owed its existence to his generosity. It had been named "The Bai Bhicaijee Shapoorjee Bengale School of the Parsi Girls' School Association" in token of Sorabji's devotion to his mother. Sorabji's activities in the cause of female education were not confined to their Association only. Their grateful thanks were due to Mr. Warden for the gift of a bust of such a champion of female education and social reform. Mr. Warden had been a diligent member of our Committee and besides giving his colleagues the benefit of his ripe judgment and experience he had been always free with his purse in giving free education to poor girls.

DR. MACKICHAN'S APPRECIATION.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then proceeded to unveil the bust of the late S. S. Bengalee. He said he considered it a great honour and privilege to have been asked to expose to their view and to that of succeeding generations the bust of the late Mr. Bengalee, whose name was a household word not only among the Parsi community but also throughout the whole community of this city. The late Mr. Bengalee was one of Bombay's most honoured citizens. When he (the speaker) first came to Bombay, Mr. Bengalee was one of the leading men of Bombay. He was made to honour him not simply because of the high position held by him in public life, but more because of his high and noble character manifested throughout his life. They remembered him as a successful business man who won the esteem, respect and confidence of every body who came in contact with him, and whose commercial integrity was above reproach. And in his private life he was the embodiment of true gentlemanliness and benevolence. A good many years ago soon after his death, a great public meeting was held in Bombay, at which he (the speaker) moved a resolution which resulted in that statute which adorned the Oval. Bombay demanded that it should have a memorial of a man that would recall those features of his career which impressed themselves on his very face. He was ever ready to help every good cause, to alleviate suffering irrespective of the community for which it was done. It illustrated the character of the man that he came to him (the speaker) to present a sum of money to found a prize in the name of William Graham with whom he had come in contact in business life. He told him that he wished to perpetuate the memory of an earnest Christian man and therefore wished to associate that gift with a Christian institution. This fact illustrated the catholicity of his character.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

It was a very remarkable fact that in the Parsi community there was no name more continuously honoured than that of the late Mr. Bengalee. Year after year this school assembled to remember a man to whom they allowed so much. His name was honoured by this school more because he saw the real needs of the people and did his best for the uplifting of his community and for the betterment of their domestic life, things which came so near to their life. Mr. R. P. Masani, Honorary Secretary, then read the Report of the schools, which has already been published in these columns. He added that the amendment of the Trust Deed had

MADAME CAILLAUX.

Who shot M. Gaston Calmette.

removed the bane against English education and that another change in the constitution of the Committee might be looked forward to in course of time. It seemed to him that for an institution such as that, a board of management composed solely of men was an anachronism. Surely there ought to be amongst them ladies as well qualified as men, if not better, to run schools for girls. He hoped some of them would soon come forward to take their legitimate place on the Committee and suggested that the ladies had better begin with an inroad into the Secretary's office. Miss Fredon was appointed Lady Superintendent, and Dr. Miss Contractor, who formerly gave lessons to the girls in laws of health and first aid without remuneration, was taken on the staff of paid teachers. Mrs. Pearson was engaged to supplement the work of the tailoring class in the departments of dress making and fancy work. It was pleasing to talk of reforms but these had entailed a deficit of Rs. 3,000. He had however full faith in Parsi charity which the Committee regarded as their asset. The teachers' salaries were also very inadequate.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then addressed the assembly. He said that Mrs. Mackichan and himself had been very much struck with the sweetness of the pupils singing, who had given them an interesting exhibition of singing and acting. He paid a high compliment to the teachers, some of whom had devoted their life to the work they loved. The schools had been officered from top to bottom by ladies, which he considered a great achievement. Alluding to Mr. Masani's misgivings about the financial position of the schools, Dr. Mackichan said he had studied the Parsi community for the last forty years and he could guarantee that for any good object put before them, money would flow in abundantly. A distinguishing feature of the community was their abounding spirit of liberality and the large-mindedness and catholicity of its benefactions. The high position which the community occupied was due not only to its splendid ancient traditions but also due to the position they had given to women nearly corresponding to the one that should be given to women in the social life of a community.

Mrs. Mackichan then gave away the prizes.

On the motion of Mr. S. E. Warden, seconded by Mr. N. S. Bengalee, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan.

BOMBAY PETIT INSTITUTE.

RECORD PROGRESS OF PAST YEAR.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Managing Committee of the J. N. Petit Institute for the year ended 31st December 1913:—The year opened with 2,667 Members on the rolls. There were 516 new admissions and 323 withdrawals, during the year. The total number of members, at the end of the year, was 2,860, of whom 55 were Life Members, 271 First Class, 685 Second Class, and 1,849 Third Class subscribers. Of this total number there were 2,037 Parsis, 457 Hindus, 272 Christians, and 94 Mahomedans. The number of lady members stood at 61 at the end of the year. Of these 5 were Life Members, 21 First Class, 18 Second Class and 17 Third Class members.

THE LATE HONORARY SECRETARY.

It is with deep regret that the Managing Committee have to refer to the very sad and lamentable death of their esteemed colleague and one of the Trustees of the Institute, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, who, as Honorary Secretary of the Institute, rendered, for a period of well-nigh 15 years, very valuable and lasting services to the Library. The Managing Committee have been trying their best, all along, to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for all sorts of papers and journals. There were 202 different papers and periodicals subscribed to by the Library at the total cost of Rs. 5,676. 3. 6 during the year under report. They consisted of 407 copies at a time. The Book Committee must be congratulated upon their wise and careful selection of new books, a task not so easy especially when they had to satisfy the requirements and tastes of nearly 3,000 readers. The total number of books added to the Library during the year was 1,429, including 86 presentation volumes. The total amount spent towards the purchase of new books was Rs. 5,276-2-10. The books purchased and received as gifts were thus classified:—Prose 100, Poetry and Drama 61, Novels 270, History 58, Biography 105, Politics and Political Economy 86, Philosophy and Religion 131, Science and Art 118, Law 11, Medicine 26, Travels 51, Sports 5, Reference 47, Miscellaneous 15, Persian and Arabic 20, Avesta and Pahlavi 36, Orientalia 26, Sancrit, 8, and Gujarati 260.

THE FASCINATION OF FICTION.

The total number of books issued to Members during the year was 33,896 as under; Novels being chiefly in demand and occupying as usual the largest place in the List:—Prose 2,409, Poetry and Drama 714, Novels 19,694, History 975, Biography 1,215 Politics and Political Economy 473, Philosophy and Religion 609, Science and Arts 788, Law 95, Medicine 683, Travels 510, Sports 32, Miscellaneous 513, Persian and Arabic, 107, Avesta and Pahalavi 41, Orientalia 11, French 25, Sanscrit 9 and Gujarati 4,993. The best thanks of the Institute are due to the following gentlemen and public for their several gifts of books to the Library, during the year:—Government of India, Smithsonian Institute, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, Miss H. F. Petit and Messrs. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Bharda, Meherjibhoy Nesserwanjee Kuka, M. F. H. Sethna, Jethalal Ramjee, M. M. Murzban, D. D. Dordi, S. D. Rajagopal, F. K. Lalan, D. H. Mehta, E. B. Havell, D. E. Wacha, Amarchand Madhavjee, M. B. Pithawalla, J. E. Sears, G. K. Nariman, K. S. Kotwal, D. F. Bhathena, P. R. F. Daboo.

INCREASED COMFORT ENHANCED FEES.

During the year under report, the Managing Committee had to order out ten new presses for new books added to our Library. Arrangements are also being made to put in electric lights and fans in the Institute Hall. With a view to meet the increased costs for their up-keep, it is proposed to increase the fee of the Third Class Members from six annas to eight annas a month and the Managing Committee trust that this proposal will meet with due approval at your hands. The Reserve Building Fund stood at Rs. 53,000 being Rs. 3,000 in excess of the amount of Rs. 50,000 as required by Clause 10 of the Trust Settlement of the Institute. All the available wall space for storing books for our Library has been taken up and within a short time there will be no room to put in fresh books purchased. In anticipation of the future development of the Institute the Managing Committee have resolved to set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in 4 per cent Bombay Municipal Debentures Loan of 1913 for starting the Institute Development Fund. The total funds of the Institute, including the said Reserve Building Fund of Rs. 53,000, all invested in Government and other authorised securities, now amount to Rs. 97,100.

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RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

[NFORMER'S NAME REFUSED.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, April 2.

To-day the hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed before Mr. Panton at the Alipore Sessions.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Bagram Mr. Bowman said that Inspector Narendranath Mullick pointed out the house to him. He could not say who the other man was. There was no outsider with him excluding the search witnesses. He had made several enquiries with regard to Shoshunka. Inspector Bau Behari Mukerji enquired about Shoshunka's connection with the Bengal Technical School. Shoshunka was extraced for five years preceding his arrest. Witness had no information as to when the warrant arrived. Only the night before the arrest witness made some enquiries about Shoshunka. Witness knew that Mr. Tegart had information about Shoshunka independent of what information he had on the night before his arrest.

Did you get any information of any of the accused from any person who has given evidence in the case?—No.

Not the person who saw you in your house?—Yes. He was Mr. Tegart.

What was your hesitation in giving the names yesterday?—I told you I though. I would embarass them.

Continuing witness said the persons mentioned to him as A and I the day before were Mr. Tegart and Inspector Mullick. He could swear he did not remember the day before it Mr. Tegart was a witness in the case. Several people such as Sir Charles Cleveland and Sir Frederick Halliday went to the premises and they were not witnesses in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. K. Sen, witness said he knew Shoshunka as Amrita Lal Harsa who was known to be a political suspect since 1905. It was mentioned in the letter that Shoshunka was an *alias* of Amrita. Before raiding the house he ascertained the full name of Shoshunka. Among other pictures in the house there were portraits of their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress and pictures of Hindu gods, and goddesses. Since Soshunka's arrest witness had seen him three times in jail.

The moment the door was opened by Shoshunka you arrested him?—Yes.

What made you arrest him?—I wanted him in connection with a dacoity case in Dacca. He did not even know if a warrant was issued against him in connection with that case. Another reason for the arrest was that he was concealing his identity from the police.

NO ORDERS TO ARREST.

Inspector Narendra Nath Mullick, of the Bengal C. I. D., said he accompanied Mr. Tegart to the search of Soshunka's room and generally deposed to the incidents connected with the search.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said he received no orders to arrest any of the accused or conspirators. Witness did not hear anything about any railway ticket having been found of Chandra Sekhar. He had pointed out Soshunka's room to Mr. Lowman.

Whom did you get information from?—From our informer.

I want the man's name.—I cannot give it out.

I do not want to know what the information was but the name of the man who pointed out to you Shoshunka's room.

Mr. Pugh objected to the question.

The Judge (to witness): Are you able to answer the question?—No.

The objection was upheld.

What other information had you from the informer?—The informer told me that persons connected with the Moulvi Bazar bomb incident were staying there. I had no information as to the contents of the room. I was told there were clamps, discs, tobacco tins.

Then your informer had access to the room.—I do not know. He did not tell me.

Can you suggest any reason as to why the search warrant came from Sylhet while the information was being removed in Calcutta?—I do not know. The superiors did it.

Will you tell me what Mr. Denham told you?—He told me that persons connected with the Moulvi Bazar bomb are connected with people staying at 296/1.

Are you aware that Government had offered a reward of Rs. 15,000 for the identification of the man who was killed at Moulvi Bazar?—Yes.

Can you explain why the other three men were arrested?—I do not know.

Is it your case that the three men were connected with the Moulvie Bazar bomb?—Indirectly, yes.

The hearing was adjourned.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was continued to-day before Mr. Panton at Alipore Criminal Sessions. Inspector Jitendra Nath Ghose examined by Mr. Pugh stated, that on the morning of the 21st November he accompanied Mr. Lowman to premises No. 296/1 Upper Circular Road where a search was conducted. As the main gate of the house was barred from inside, a constable had to scale the wall to open it. They went upstairs and Sasanka opend the door of a room wherein were also Dines Chandra Sekhar and Sarada (identifies them).

Before he conducted the search he himself was searched by Sasanka with a view to finding out if he had anything on his person, Mr. Lowman, the search witnesses and others were also search the windows of the room were also shut and there was a lighted lamp inside.

The search was then conducted and a list made and signed by him, this was done, as the different things there were found inside the room, tins, discs, clamps, and other articles.

Witness said that a small wooden case was found in a corner of the room which he got possession of and took to the thana. It was opened at the thana and a block of steel and other articles were found inside.

The accused had been kept waiting in the verandah till the search was finished, after which they all were sent to the thana. Another search was conducted on the following day at about 5 p.m., at which the witness, Mr. Tegart, Mr. Denham and Sasanka were present.

The room was searched by Mr. Tegart and Mr. Denham, and as the articles seized were handed over to witness he prepared a search list which had duly been signed by himself and the search witnesses.

On that day a copy of the Hitabadi was found lying inside the room, wherein reports appeared of the College Square and Mymensing outrages.

Mr. Bagram at this stage raised an objection as to any discussion being made on the finding of a copy of the E. I. R. timetable, which according to Mr. Pugh, had something to do with the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Calcutta.

The objection was allowed.

A third search was conducted at 9 a.m. on the 27th November at which witness and Mr. Denham were present. A letter addressed to S. K. Roy was found in the common letter box which, Mr. Pugh suggested was actually meant for Sasanka.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram, witness said that, although the windows were shut, they could very easily be opened from inside. Mr. Hownan and Inspector Naren Mullick took part in the search.

The witness Sadaska seemed very quiet all the time the search was going on, and from what he remembered, he never talked or acted like a humburg (laughter). During the search Mr. Lowman took possession of a tin with clamps around.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(With his detective bodyguard.)

For some time past Mr. Churchill has been closely guarded by detectives to and from the House of Commons. The photo shows him arriving at the House, with his bodyguard, to make his Navy speech

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—Mr. Arthur French in his comments on your admirable leader of last Monday, makes in your issue of yesterday some very plain remarks. He says, first of all, that the people of Ulster are "hard-headed," and know their own business. Surely, nobody denies that. They are even too much so. Then he advances the argument that a meeting of 4,000 Ulster business men in Belfast last year condemned the Home Rule Bill. There is nothing new or strange in that. Many meetings have been held in Ulster. And hundreds of meetings have also been held in the rest of Ireland for the last hundred years demanding Home Rule in some form or other. Mr. French considers statistics "misleading." If official statistics are "misleading" everybody is at liberty, of course, to compile his own. He then says that the people of Ulster do not rely on "theoretical arguments." Everybody knows that they employ very different kinds of arguments. He describes, further, many of the men that attended the meeting as "captains of industry of world-wide reputation." Even Ulster and Belfast do not claim for themselves such an exalted place in the world of industry and commerce. Perhaps Mr. French knows that the most prosperous industry in Ireland to-day, is the great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, the head of which Lord Pirrie, is a Home Ruler. He then goes on to say that the 4,000 men made a "reliable estimate" of the Home Rule Bill irrespective of "creed or politics." Who does not know that "creed and politics" are the backbone of Ulster's resistance?

The contention behind Mr. French's letter, a contention he borrows from the meeting of 4,000, is that Irish industry would go to the dogs under Home Rule. The experience of the past, first of all, disproves it. Ireland had a Paliament of her own once. And her prosperity in the last quarter of the 18th century under that Parliament was remarkable. Lord Clare, the pro-Union Chancellor, admitted in 1798 that "there is not a nation on the face of the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation, in manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period as Ireland." Mr. A. E. Murray in his book on "The Commercial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland," fully bears this out, and ascribes it in no small degree to the extension of the powers of the Irish Parliament.

Will Mr. French think for himself and tell us how exactly Home Rule would destroy Irish industries? Perhaps he would suggest that an Irish Parliament would hate Ulster so much that it would tax the linen and the shipbuilding industries out of existance. Now, "can any reasonable man maintain" that a body responsible for the conduct of Irish affairs, under the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and staking its credit upon the continuous prosperity of Ireland, could do such a thing, and thereby cut its own throat? In spite of all the anti-Irish campaigns in Ulster during the past century, has there ever been even a boycott of Ulster goods in Home Rule Ireland? Assuming that the Home Rulers would be so foolish as to desire to plunder their richer fellow-countrymen, could they do so? Anyone who has read he Home Rule Bill will see that the Imperial Government retains control over all Irish taxation, and reserves entirely the Customs. Besides, there is no great industry in the country, wool, linen, or shipbuilding, which does not count thousands of Nationalists among its shareholders, employees,—and even employers. How *can* an Irish Parliament, for instance, in spite of Imperial control of taxation and customs, destroy the linen trade of Belfast without throwing out of employment the constituents of Mr. Devlin, the Nationalist member for W. Belfast, and one of the Nationalist leaders? In the words of Mr. French, "The thing is inconceivable."—

Yours, etc.
"PAT."

April, 3.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 3.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will formally open the Upper Swat canal by the 14th instant and arrangements are in progress for the function. The scheme was an important undertaking and it is hoped the time is not far distant when the British Government will begin to reap the fruits of this enterprise—the pacifying effect the canal will have on the transformation.

The following are the main details of the project:—The head works of the Upper Swat canal at Amandara in the trans-frontier territory comprises (a) a head regulator across the canal weir with sluices across the left branch of the river and training works; (b) a view for the lower Swat canal at Abazai to serve the lower Canal and the Doaba and Sholgara district canals which would otherwise suffer by reason of the water abstracted from the river to supply the upper canal; and (c) the main line branches and distributaries of the upper canal. The main line for the first 9 miles follows in a westerly direction, the left bank of the river rising gradually towards the Malakand range of hills where it turns south and passes under the Malakand Pass by a tunnel two miles long. From the south portal of the tunnel to Dargai 4 miles lower down the channel has been protected with pitching throughout as the fall is very great. At Dargai the Abazai branch takes off to the right and running in a south-westerly direction for 12 miles of its course in tribal country, ends in British territory at mile 19. The head discharge of this branch is 325 cusecs. From Dargai the main canal lower which is called the Machai branch, turns in an easterly direction and running along the south slope of the hills ends at the 50th mile after passing through tribal country for the first 7 miles of its course. It terminates on the crest of the Swabi plateau commanding the Indus valley and both sides of the Swabi range of hills. The discharge capacity of the head is 1723 cusecs and at the tail 640 cuses. The smaller branches take off at the end of this channel, viz., (1) The Indus branch, 21-5 miles long, with a head discharge of 259 cusecs; (2) The Maira branch, 29 miles long, with a head discharge of 381 cusecs; and (3) the Peheer branch, 16 miles long, with a head discharge of 206 cusecs. These canal alignments are all located on sidelong ground and are carried over numerous ravines and through many outlying rocky spurs. The distributaries run down the ridges between the nullahs and ravines.

MOTOR FOREMAN ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A BEARER.

MAN DIES IN HOSPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 3.

In the Sessions Court at Lahore before Major A. A. Irvine and a jury, the trial began on Thursday, of L. J. Heath, aged 26, motor foreman, Carriage and Wagon Department, N. W. Railway, Moghilpura, who was committed on February 12th, by Mr. Mitchell, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, under section 304 A., I. P. C., for causing the death by a rash and negligent act of his bearer Ashraf Din.

This charge was now dropped and the accused was charged instead under section, 325 I. P. C., with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and under section, 323 I. P. C., with voluntarily causing simple hurt.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown and Mr. H. W. Morrison, Barrister, and Mr. Obedulla, pleader defended. The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The facts of the case, as stated by the Government Advocate, briefly are as follows:—The accused lost a bag containing, among other articles, his watch and a cigar case. The police were informed and the bag discovered in the Moslem Club in Macleod Road. The bag was returned to the accused who found inside his camera damaged and his cigar case ripped up. This caused him immediately to suspect his bearer Ashrif Din of the theft, because only his bearer knew that overnight he had placed some G. C. notes in the camera and some loose silver in the cigar case and must have thought that they were still there, although the accused had actually removed both notes and cash before retiring to bed. The accused at once violently assaulted Ashraf Din. He went straight for this man and hit him most violently.

On the other hand, the defence contended that the accused merely threw Ashraf Din across his bed and then proceeded to "rumple" his clothing in search for the missing property. There were present while this was happening Mr. Neinses, in whose house the accused was lodging, a lady of the household and two constables. The accused then gave Ashraf Din, into custody on a charge of theft and he was led away by the constables. That was on January 26th. On February 2nd, the accused was informed by the police that his servant had died that day in hospital.

Medical evidence was given by Lieutenant-Colonel, Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, who conducted the post mortem examination. There was, witness said, very little sign of bodily injury only one small bruise on the side under the armpit being apparent. The post mortem, however, showed that the accused was suffering from a ruptured spleen and obstruction of the bowels. Death, in Colonel Davidson's opinion, was due to paralysis of the bowels and not to the spleen injury. The witness could not say how much violence had been used. The spleen was a normal size, and the man was generally in a healthy normal state. In answer to a question by the Government Advocate, the witness said that he did not know of any cases where the rupture of a normal-sized spleen had been caused by a slight blow. The general presumption was that considerable violence was necessary to cause such an injury. The witness however said it was impossible to give any definite opinion as to the amount of violence used in this particular case.

The case is proceeding.

MISS DORIS COOKE.

Late of Beecham's Opera Co., London, now appearing with great success at the Excelsior.

LUCKNOW S. P. C. A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, April 3.

At a public meeting yesterday, presided over by Sir James Meston, interest in the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was revived and the Society was shown to be on a sound footing.

The Society owes its origin to Mrs. Askwith, wife of Colonel Askwith, who has been made an honorary life member.

LONAVLA YOUTHS CHARGED.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MALI.

PROSECUTION STORY.

BAIL BONDS CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, April 3.

Five European lads named Frank Race, Donald Giles, P. Richardson, Henry Pearce and George Nixon were to-day charged before Mr. Beatham, Assistant Collector under section 396, dacoity with murder.

According to the story of the prosecution the five accused on the morning of Sunday March 8th at Lonavla, went into the garden of a Parsee gentleman's house to steal flowers and fruit.

A mali named Nama Pandu attempted to stop them when, it is stated, the accused struck him with their fists and one of them threw either a stone or a papaya fruit at him striking him in the stomach.

To-day, the mali's wife and a Pardeshi watchman identified Giles as the lad who threw the fruit at the mali. The mali, his wife and the watchman followed the youths out of the garden and down the road, the mali Nama holding his stomach and suffering great pain, going with them; a short distance along the road Nama sat down and could go no further.

The Pardesni continued to follow them and appealed to a native constable who tried to stop the accused, but they pushed him.

A European gentleman who was passing them remonstrated with the lads and told them to go with the policeman which they according did.

On being searched at the police station some roses were found on them.

In the meantime Nama Pandu had become unconscious, and on being put in a cart, and taken to the police station, was declared by the doctor to be dead.

It was declared by another mali that the lads were well known to him and the deceased as they used to go out every Sunday morning to get fruit.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday. The lads are employed on the G.I.P. Railway fitting shop at Lonavla. The Magistrate cancelled their bail bounds and remanded them to custody.

DELHI EXPENDITURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 2.

It is understood that the Government of India's Despatch on the projected estimate of the new capital, will be sent Home by the next week's mail. The scheme is based upon the Viceroy's pronouncement in the Council and on the estimate prepared by the Delhi Committee.

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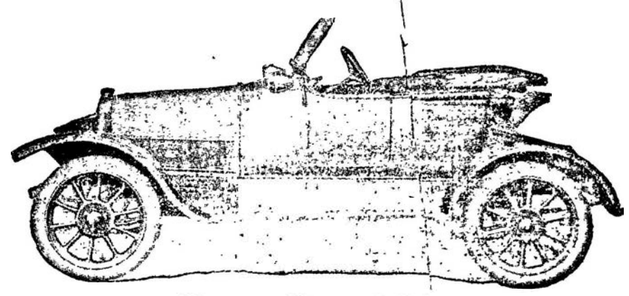
"One of the cheapest cars in the (Olympia) Exhibition."—*Scotsmnan.*



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HOME RULE DEBATE.

MR. BALFOUR ON PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION.

"ULSTER DETERMINED NOT TO SUBMIT".

MR. SAMUEL'S APPEAL.

HOPE OF FRUITFUL PROPOSALS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

On the resumption of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the reason for an entirely different atmosphere prevailing, had nothing to do with the Army but was due to the fact that the Government and its supporters had just realised that Ulster was determined not to submit to a Home Rule Government and that the majority of Englishmen agreed with Ulster. He had never believed in a federal United Kingdom but he would not stand in the way of any moderate form of devolution if it was to avert a civil war.

FEDERAL SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the most remarkable feature of the debate had been the support of the principle of federation. The prospects of any conference or commission representing all parties arriving at a federal solution of the difficulties would not be bright, if the question of Home Rule for Ireland remained still unsettled.

It would only be after the present Bill, with the temporary exclusion of Ulster, had been placed on the Statute book, that it would be possible for such a commission calmly to discuss such constitutional alterations.

Before the next stage of the Bill however, there must be a considerable interval which could be utilised in the holding of conferences at which various suggestions would be advanced and might germinate into more fruitful proposals.

The whole Government hoped that it would be unnecessary again to use coercion in Ireland, but the Opposition must not use the Government's reluctance in order to wreck the Bill. He appealed to the Opposition to realise their share of common responsibility and effect a settlement.

The Home Rule debate has been adjourned to the 6th inst.

Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will speak on the resumption of the Home Rule debate.

"FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."

Mr. Asquith was the recipient of an ovation at King's Cross, prior to leaving for Scotland. There were some hundreds of people on the platform and Mr. W. H. Dickinson M. P. made a speech wishing the Premier God-speed. The crowd sang "For he's jolly good fellow" and "Rule Britannia."

MR. ASQUITH AT NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, April 3.

Speaking at Newcastle Station, Mr. Asquith said, they were living in searching times. Fundamental principles were called in question and fortunes and great causes were at stake, but given steadiness and union among the progressive forces, they could consolidate and complete their great work.

TRIUMPHAL JOURNEY NORTH.

Mr. Asquith has had triumphal progress northward, enthusiastic scenes occurring at the stopping-places.

Over two hundred Liberal members of the Commons assembled at King's Cross, and numerous addresses were presented to the Premier, expressing a hope that he may be returned with redoubled authority to maintain the traditions of the Army, the authority of the Crown and the power of the people.

MR. BALFOUR'S ARMY DOCTRINE.

MENACE TO PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

The Liberal papers are angry at Mr. Balfour's speech of yesterday and declare that he preached the doctrine of optional obedience of the soldier, thus checking the conciliation movement and keeping alive the issue of "Army against People." Feeling is still running high in the House of Commons, and it is possible that the Parliamentary Golf Handicap will be abandoned in consequence.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

MR. LARKIN WILL NOT OPPOSE MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Larkin announces that at present he does not intend to oppose Mr. Asquith in the East Fife by-election.

Mrs. Pankhurst has started for East Fife.

Mr. Asquith will speak in East Fife on Saturday.

EAST FIFE UNIONISTS' PATRIOTISM.

"TO SUPPORT MR. ASQUITH IN DEFENDING THE ARMY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

A meeting of the Unionists of East Fife which decided not to oppose Mr. Asquith, said they did so because "it would be patriotic to support Mr. Asquith in the present crisis in defending the Army against he attacks of unscrupulous persons." The meeting authorised the Executive to change their minds if circumstances justified them.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR J. EWART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

Major-General Sir C. Macready is mentioned as the successor to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Ewart.

CANTEEN SCANDAL ENQUIRY.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The defendants in the Canteen scandal case have been committed for trial.

The defendants in the above enquiry are:—

MILITARY.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William James Armstrong Norfolk Regiment.
Sergeant-Major George Petchy Bennett, West Riding Regiment.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Burns, 8th Hussars.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thomas Henry Johnson, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Kelly, Leinster Regiment.
Staff-Sergeant Thomas Millward, Army Service Corps.
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster George Edward Mitchell, Devon Regiment.
Honorary Captain and Quartermaster Charles Quarrell, Suffolk Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Whitaker, formerly of 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

CIVILIANS.

John Cansfield, general manager and a director of Lipton, Limited.
Archibald Minto, formerly head of military department of Lipton, Limited, and in the employ of the Company for many years.
James Craig was general manager of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in Ireland.
Daniel Lynch, manager of the canteen department of Lipton, Limited, for Ireland.
Andrew Laing, military manager of the Aldershot department of Lipton, Limited: been in the service of the firm for about 10 years.
Frederick William Owen, an inspector in connection with the Salisbury branch of the military department of Lipton, Limited.
Edward Arthur Pegley, formerly an inspector of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in the Colchester district, but left the firm about two years ago.
Alfred Thomas Swain indoor shorthand clerk of military department of Lipton, Limited.
James Ross Ness, formerly manager for Lipton's at Malta.

Minto and Ness, for whom warrants have been issued, were still absent. The former is said to be ill in France, and the latter is in Canada.

NAVAL ESPIONAGE CASE.

ACCUSED GETS SIX YEARS. PENAL SERVITUUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Frederick Gould who was charged with espionage was sentenced to-day to six years' penal servitude. The charge against his wife was withdrawn.

Frederick Gould and his wife were charged at Bow Street on February 24th with espionage. Evidence was given that the woman was arrested at Charing Cross en route for Ostend with naval documents.

YORKSHIRE COAL STRIKE.

140,000 MEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

There are 140,000 colliers idle in Yorkshire.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 21st March, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 9,701,885 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

CAPTURE OF TORREON.

GREAT REBEL VICTORY.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

REJOICING IN JUAREZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

After a battle lasting eleven days, the rebels have finally captured Torreon.

It is estimated that the rebels had 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and the Federals over a thousand killed.

There are great rejoicings in Jaurez over the rebel success and cheers have been given for Generals Carranza and Villa.

MR. BRYAN ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF U. S.

ARBITRATION TREATIES TO RUN INDEFINITELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.

In a speech to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate Mr. Bryan, Secretary, of State, advocated that the arbitration treaties should henceforth be drawn to run indefinitely instead of for the term of five years as at present.

COTTON TRADE IN U. S.

NEW TRADING REGULATIONS TO BE IN FORCE ON SEPT. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 3.

The managers of the Cotton Exchange have passed a resolution that trading under the system requiring Government standards and a monthly revision of differences shall begin on September 1st, instead of on May 1st, 1915, as was previously intended.

KURDISH REBELS ON TURKISH FRONTIER.

ATTACK ON BITLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.

The combined forces of the Kurdish Sheikhs Mollaselim and Molla-shah-ben-din are attacking Bitlis which is being defended by the troops and gendarmery.

Reinforcements are hastening thither. It is alleged that the Kurdish movement is due to hostility to the projected reforms.

Bitlis is a town of Turkish Armenia 120 miles S. E. of Erzerum. It lies 5,470 feet above the sea, in a deep ravine traversed by the river Bitlis, a head-stream of the Tigris. The population is about 35,000.

CHINESE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PRESIDENT TO HAVE DICTATORIAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 2.

The convention which is amending the provisional constitution has unanimously adopted President Yuan-shi-kai's amendments, and is now drafting the new constitution giving to the President practically dictatorial powers.

SUDDEN ACTIVITY OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SINFEROPOL, April 2.

An extinct volcano near Theodosia (on the east coast of the Crimea) has suddenly become active. Within half an hour 25 acres were covered with lava. The eruption caused no casualties.

Thedosia, or more properly speaking, Kaffa, is a Russian seaport on the east side of the Crimea. It it defended by walls and a citadel, and has the ruined palace of the Khans of the Crimea, a Greek Cathedral, and near by an Armenian monastery. Soap and caviare, camelhair carpets, and sheep-skin rugs are manufactured, and here is the only oyster fishery in Russia. Population about 27,000.

QUEENSLAND LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The Government of Queensland has issued the £2,000,000 four per cent loan at [illegible].

The Queensland loan was over-subscribed in an hour and half.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

The death is announced of Herr Paul Heyse, the German novelist.

"NEW MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN."

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO MR. ASQUITH.

DEMONSTRATIONS EN ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 3.

Several members of the Cabinet and a crowd of the members of the House of Commons gathered to give Mr. Asquith a send-off at King's Cross to-day on what the Liberal papers describe as the new Midlothian campaign. There will be demonstrations at stopping-places en route.

The Unionist papers characterize the above arrangements, which were only known late yesterday evening, as provocative, and stated that if Mr. Asquith makes a combative speech at Ladybank tomorrow on the subject of the Army, the decision not to oppose him will be reconsidered.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION.

TO BE CONSIDERED AT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Replying to Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Theodore Taylor, Sir Edward Grey said that Great Britain had not yet ratified the Opium Convention. The Powers which have not yet notified their adherence, were being constantly pressed to do so.

He confidently hoped that the difficulties preventing Britain's adherence would shortly be overcome.

The impending conference at the Hague was to consider the question of putting the convention into effect, but the date of the conference had not yet been fixed.

The question of traffic in foreign concessions in China would receive careful attention, when the convention came into force.

NEW COMPANIES' ACT.

AUDITORS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The public are reminded that the Indian Companies Act (No. VII of 1913) came into force on 1st April 1914. Under section 144 of that Act no person can be appointed to act as an auditor of any public company unless he holds a certificate from the Local Government entitling him so to act. An exception is made in favour of the members of the following six institutions and associations, who are entitled to act as auditors without a certificate:—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;

(2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

(3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburg;

(4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;

(5) aThe Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, and

(6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Rules relating to the granting of certificates to all other persons desirous of acting as auditors have been published on page 730, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 2nd April 1914, to which the special attention of the public is invited.

The principal feature of the rules is the appointment of a consultative body for the Bombay Presidency, designated the "Auditors' Council," consisting of an official President and four non-official members, all of whom are nominated by Government. The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on the Council:—

The Collector of Bombay, President, *ex-officio*,
Sir James Begbie,
The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, and
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

The Council will receive all applications for the grant of certificates. They will not pass final orders, but will make recommendations which the Governor in Council will take into account when deciding whether to grant a certificate or not.

The rules lay down two essential qualifications which each applicat must possess, namely—

(a) he must have attained the age of 21 years, and

(b) must, in the opinion of the Auditors' Council, have had adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts.

In addition to this each applicant will do well to give full particulars of any examinations in auditing or accountancy he may have passed, of the period during which he has served in any firm of auditors or accountants, and of any independent auditing work that he may have carried out for companies.

The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, is the *ex-owcio* Secretary of the Auditors Council, and all applications to the Council should be addressed to him.

DISASTROUS BLIZZARD.

TWO SEALING STEAMERS OVERTAKEN.

HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHNS (NEWFOUNDLAND), Apr. 3.

A sealing steamer with a crew of 170 is adrift on icefloes in a blizzard. Fifty men, dead or dying, have already been recovered.

Another steamer, returning with a full catch of 20,000 seals, is missing. She has 173 men aboard.

LATER.

The sealing disaster is the worst in the history of the colony. The fleet was returing after a successful season when it was overtaken by a blizzard. The sealer Bellaventure has thirty of the crew of the sealer Nenwfoundland on board, all badly frost-bitten. Forty of the Newfoundland crew are dead and thirty others missing. The other missing steamer is the Southern Cross, Sir Ernest Shackleton's old ship.

It is officially stated that fifty-eight of the Newfoundland's crew are dead, and that there are forty survivors, all of whom are frost-bitten. There is no news of the Southern Cross.

A PROPOSED WORLD'S POLO TOURNAMEHT.

£20,000 ASSIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The directors of the Panama and Pacific Exposition have assigned £20,000 to a World's Polo Tournament. It is hoped that twenty countries will be represented. The contest will extend from March 15th, 1915, to May 1st, 1915.

INTER-VARSITY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The Inter-University racquets tournament was won by Cambridge, (H. W. and C. B. Leatham). The Oxford team was represented by Boddington and Tollemache.

Scores:—15-4, 15-10, 15-4, 15-2.

BOXING.

WELLS BEATS LURIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Bombardier Wells yesterday knocked out the French heavy-weight champion, Lurie, at the Canterbury Music Hall.

GUTTY-RUBBER-CORED GOLF MATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The result of the gutty-rubber-cored match at Sandy Lodge was as follows:—

First Round: Vardon and Duncan (rubber-cored) beat Braid and Taylor (gutty) by five up.

Second Round: Braid and Taylor (rubber-cored) beat Vardon and Duncan (gutty) by four up.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The latest Derby betting is 5 to 2 against The Tetrarch.

THE MILK QUESTION.

DEPUTATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The proprietors of dairy farms and other milk supply companies sent a deputation to the Municipal Commissioner yesterday afternoon to protest against the new Municipal bye-law which calls upon them to obtain a licence (for which the nominal fee of one rupee a year is charged). No settlement was arrived at, and the men were told at the end of a long interview that they must abide by the law or they would be subject to prosecution.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The fund now amounts to Rs.43,16,-542-12-11.

Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, C.I.E., who was for sometime a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has accepted the Presidentship of the next Khestriya Conference to be held at Lahore on the 11th and 12th, April. This gentleman, it would be recollected, also presided at the Multan Session of the Hindu Conference and created a very favourable impression by his liberal and pacific views on the Hindu-Sikh differences.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

ON THE EVE OF THE CRISIS.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

UNIONIST LEADERS AND SIR E. CARSON.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

In his letter by the mail discussing the political situation on the eve of the crisis our London Correspondent ventures on the prophecy, which has been fulfilled that before his letter reached India something would have happened in the way of a settlement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The situation has become definitely worse,—so we were told yesterday. And to-day, armed conflict in Ulster has been brought, by the latest scene in the House of Commons, a few steps nearer. We are on the brink; men and arms are being moved; it is rumoured that warrants are ready for the Ulster leaders. Sir Edward Carson, having shot the last bolt in his locker at Westminster, has gone again to Ulster. And so it goes on,—the air full of alarms and conspiracies, Ministers of the Crown marking their sense of the extreme gravity of the crisis by speaking to the House in hushed tones; Mr. Garvin and his friends marking their particular sense of the same momentous issue by a desparate keeping up of the civil war panic. "Let us speak plainly," says the "Pall Mall Gazette" (at its wits' end on the eve of the settlement) "upon a matter which may very soon demand clearer language still." It certainly will demand a clearer language and a plainer programme than the Die-Hards have been driven to employ and to discuss this week, for the 'Pall Mall Gazette," in its frantic appeals to English Unionists to stand by the Ulster stalwarts, can only say two absurd and pitiable things: first, that "Doing nothing" is out of the question; secondly, that "What to do is a most difficult and serious question, though manageable in the hands of statesmen who combine firmness with judgment"—a delightful characterisation, as we will recognise, of Mr. Law and Sir Edward Carson. Prophecy, you may suppose, is perilous at such a moment as this, yet I will venture upon it. Before this letter is in the hands of your readers, something will have happened, not a civil war, but a settlement or something approaching a settlement; and as a consequence the public will begin to understand just how much reality there is in the party conflict. Note one significant little point emphasised by the "Times" in its description of yesterday's appropriately dramatic scene in the Commons. When the whole Opposition rose to cheer Sir Edward Carson on his departure for the seat of War, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were conspicuous upon their seats.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Well, let us see by what stages during the week the situation has reached its present point of extreme peril. Last Saturday, when the country had had four or five days in which to consider the Government's proferred concessions, Mr. Churchill made a speech which Unionists have agreed to treat as an additional provocation. It was quite inoffensive in tone; but it contained the declaration that the Prime Minister had gone to the limit, and that the rejection of his terms as to optional exclusion from Home Rule could only mean that the Bill as it stands would go forward and its opponents would have to take the consequence. Following this came a speech from Mr. Redmond, variously described as an ultimatum and a threat to Ulster. Then we had the mild official Vote of Censure moved yesterday by Mr. Bonar Law, to the effect that the Government's suggestions for the amendment of the Home Rule Bill ought to have been formulated before the second reading stage. As the issue draws nearer the Unionist leader becomes more careful. Since the Prime Minister's offer of concessions a fortnight ago he has been in a much more responsible mood. His speech in moving the censure was noticeably careful and moderate, as Mr. Asquith acknowledged and, if the debate had been without Sir Edward Carson, it would have been of a decidedly different character and might, conceivably, have ended on a definite note of conciliation. The Unionist leader renewed his demand for a Referendum on the question of Home Rule. Mr. Asquith met it by asking whether in the event of a Referendum showing a majority for Home Rule, the Government would be justified in coercing Ulster. Mr. Bonar Law nodded assent, whereupon the Prime Minister pointed out that, under the Government plan of optional inclusion for Ulster there would be two general elections as a safeguard for the dissidents. This, however, is a minor [illegible]

(Continued on page 12.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 4, 1914.

PERSIA'S PLIGHT.

To those who are in a position to gauge the effects of the policy of drift which is now being pursued in Persia, Reuter's announcement that she is again rapidly approaching a financial crisis will hardly come as a surprise. A budget deficit of seven or eight crores of tomans (a toman is equal to 7s. 1d.) over the estimated revenue of 26 crores is reported and the Government will have to fall back upon England and Russia,—the two Powers principally interested,—for a loan. It will be remembered that just a year ago a sum of £200,000, being Great Britain's share of the advance of £400,000 made jointly by the British and Russian Governments, was paid to the Persian Government, and in May last another £100,000 was paid by the British Government for the purpose of the gendarmerie in the south. The Persian Government, which, it is said, has spent the whole of this amount on the gendarmerie, has often alleged that the presence of foreign troops within its borders, especially the Russian forces in the north, was the chief cause of its failure to put its house in order. The withdrawal of the Central India Horse from the south set it free, in that region at least, from this embarrassment. Numerically, however, the Central India Horse bore no comparison with the Russian troops in the north,—who still remain! This is a significant fact, proclaiming the difference between the policies of Persia's two protectors, but there is no reason why the anomalous position, which is no credit to Great Britain and no advantage to Persia, should be allowed to continue. Our present policy ostensibly pins its faith on the gendarmerie under Swedish officers being able to bring about the rehabilitation of Persia. The belief is not shared outside the British Government, even supposing that it is seriously entertained in that quarter. So far, it must be admitted, Great Britain has little to show in the way of material benefits accruing from her participation in Persian affairs, except a small railway concession in the south given to a British Syndicate. It is plain, however, that, if the British position in Persia were placed on a satisfactory footing, it would be possible, if not easy, to formulate a comprehensive policy of railway construction.

After passing through many rapid changes in the last few years, Persia presents to-day a striking, if somewhat depressing, picture. Since the fall of Mr. Schuster, the country has resembled a derelict labouring amidst stormy seas, a source of danger and an object of suspicion. In the north, Russia has taken the direction of affairs into her own hands and it must be admitted that her policy is, by no means, of a negative character, the area in her occupation,—in effect, though not in name,—being the only one in the country showing signs of progress. There, tribal power and tribal jealousies are held in check, life and property are comparatively secure, and some degree of order has been restored. As a natural consequence, a greater freedom of trade has followed in that region. Exports and imports have increased, the revenues have risen, and the taxes are coming in satisfactorily. But while this state of things prevails within the Russian sphere, the south presents an entirely different spectacle. The central authority, inept and far, removed from the scene of action, has shown itself incapable of dealing with the situation and of holding in check those to whom it has, from time to time, delegated the task of endeavouring to achieve what it could not itself accomplish. Various attempts at leadership have ended almost as soon as they began, serving only to increase internecine intrigue and leaving the trade routes to and from the Gulf more exposed to the depredations of brigands. Trade has, in consequence, languished, with the result that the revenues are stagnant and the land taxes collected with the utmost difficulty. For the moment, it is to be observed, this distracted region appears to be enjoying a respite. But how long it will last, and whether it is due to the purely negative cause of tribal exhaustion or to the efforts of M. Mornard, the Belgian Treasurer-General, and of the Swedish gendarmerie, remains to be seen.

The great need in Persia to-day is a new and more definite policy. Persia's own interests, as well as Britain's, demand this. It may be recalled that, in enumerating seven propositions which may be regarded as the foundation of British action in Persia, Lord Morley stated that he was inclined to add an eighth, that we must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of Mahomedans in India. We venture to believe that India would be more favourably disposed towards a positive proposition than towards the negative one mentioned by Lord Morley. The Mahomedans of India are, of course, thankful to England for her interest in the reconstruction of Persia, but they would be doubly thankful if they could see that interest materialised in a more concrete form, thus lessening some of the difficulties in store for the new Shah who will shortly be called upon to take charge of his heritage.

DISTRICT OFFICERS AND THE PEOPLE.

It will be remembered that in the Viceroy's Council the other day the Hon. Mr. Arthur, in opposing the motion for the formation of advisory committees in district administration, gave a lengthy and formidable list of duties which the Collector has to perform and declared, in effect, that such committees would be useless inasmuch as they would be incapable of advising him in respect of these highly complex functions. While we do not feel as sure as Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that advisory committees would altogether solve the difficulties of district administration, we feel it necessary to enter a protest against the claim of the District Officer's omniscience which Mr. Arthur has set up. Does Mr. Arthur seriously mean to say that the Collector is a sort of superman, to whom advice on matters of administration is absolutely unnecessary? Doubtless he is apt to regard such advice emanating from non-official sources as an impertinence, but we fear that the Collector, like the rest of his brother Civilians, can no longer be regarded as sacrosanct, and must move with the times and be compelled to realise that no man can do anything like even the semblance of justice to the multifarious duties mentioned by Mr. Arthur without receiving efficient advice. The real reason of Mr. Arthur's eloquence, therefore, seems to be the fear that advisory committees would diminish the Collector's powers and prestige. It would indeed be well for the Government and the people, if some diminution in the Collector's powers could be carried out, but that was not Mr. Banerjea's idea. Mr. Banerjea himself is not against the restriction of the functions of his proposed committees within certain specified limits, including some and excluding other duties, as in the Viceroy's Council itself, where there are certain matters which, though they fall within the cognisance of the Government, are excluded from the deliberations of the Council. So one wants the advisory committee to follow the Collector when he goes out inspecting the district offices, or to be behind him when he examines the Forest Officer's report. What Mr. Banerjea proposed was in reality nothing more than that there should be some representative body in the districts, who could be consulted in emergencies in matters of administration, and who could be relied upon to act as interpreters between the Collector and his people. Is it inconceivable to Mr. Arthur that in some cases the peoples' ideas or interests may be entirely opposed to the Collector's? In such cases would it not be desirable to have an advisory body, legally constituted, ready at hand for consultation? Such committees would in fact be a source of strength and assistance to him in his work. It is obvious that he cannot consult the District Boards in certain cases, as when there occurs a riot, for instance. Mr. Arthur attempted to make much of this point. He drew a lurid picture of the ineptitude of a committee on the occasion of a riot. The Collector, he told us, might at any moment be required to take strong action to prevent or to quell a riot. On his quickness and accuracy of judgment many lives might depend, and failure to act at the right time might have serious and far-reaching consequences. How could he be assured of the impartiality and soundness of the advice offered to him? In a sub-division, for instance, the advice of the committee might be directly opposed to that of the local officials, and thus, according to Mr. Arthur, the Collector would become "enmeshed in a hopeless tangle of contrary opinions and his action paralysed at a moment when decision was essential." In the first place Mr. Arthur might be answered that the contingency is exaggerated and far-fetched; and secondly, that a Committee need not be called to vote on how a riot was to be handled. The committee of the people could tell him that a riot was impending, due to such and such causes; and, instead of having to shoot, the Collector, with a little tact might be able to quell the riot in the inception. Again, it is easy to see that in time of famine a committee could give the District Officer splendid assistance. It could advise judiciously on suspensions, and remissions of revenue, the prevention of oppression or peculation, and a hundred other details, all of which the Collector, however conscientious or hard working he may be, could hardly, we suppose, supervise single-handed. Mr. Arthur's attitude towards Mr. Banerjea's proposal was as feeble as it was theatrical. Feeble, because he was unable to advance any sound arguments against the necessity of non-official advisers to the District Officer; theatrical, on account of the Civilian's traditional, but in these days somewhat ridiculous pose as the perennial *ma-bap* of the people, a considerable portion of which have long outgrown, or is showing impatience of, this parental solicitude.

Notes of the Day

India and the Navy.

The detailed statement of the Naval Estimates just published shows that India gives a contribution of £100,000 per annum to the maintenance of the East Indies Squadron, a sum of £3,400 towards trooping services and £46,000 repayment on account of services rendered by the ships of the Squadron in suppressing gun, running, etc., in the Persian Gulf. Of the first named sum, £28,000 goes towards the pay of officers and men; £9,200 towards victualling and clothing, £500 towards medical establishments, £12,500 towards dock yard work, £10,200 towards material, £13,000 towards contract work, £11,600 towards armaments, £2,500 towards miscellaneous effective services, £4,300 towards half pay and retired pay, £8,300 towards naval pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances. Of the £10,000 repayment sum, £18,200 goes in wages, £5,900 in victualling and clothing, £10,000 in material and the balance in various services. India has for years contributed to the upkeep of the squadron in East Indian waters and at one time used to build ships for the Navy. It is interesting to contrast this with the tremendous fuss that is made over the contributions which the self-governing Dominions have only recently begun to make. South Africa, which desires to assume an attitude of superiority in dealing with India, contributes about £80,000 only annually to the Navy and does not pay a penny for the Imperial garrison, to which General Smuts recently paid so high a tribute.

History,—As it is Taught in Russia.

The German Socialist organ "Vorwarts" has discovered the following delightful passage contained in a "class book" compiled for the use of Secondary schools in Russia:—

Louis XVI. was a peaceable and gentle monarch, who, in the course of his long reign, showed himself particularly skilful in finding expert Ministers of Finance. Loved and honoured by his people, the aged monarch died suddenly, after a glorious reign, as the result of a fit of apoplexy! He was succeeded by his son, Louis XVII., who was obliged to conduct several wars, wherein the captain of his hosts, the Royal Marshal Napoleon Buonaparte, conquered a great part of Europe for his King. Napoleon, however, abused his power and made a futile attempt to rebel against his liege lord and to compass his own ambitious ends. Under the leadership of Alexander the first, King and Autocrat of all the Russias, the General was deposed, deprived of all his honours and dignities, and of all claim to pension. He was banished to St. Helena.

"India" somewhat maliciously commends this "praiseworthy correction of an agitating and unsettling period of European history" to the attention of Sir Harcourt Butler.

What Bombay Reads!

The annual report of the J. N. Petit Institute, from which we publish extracts elsewhere in to-day's issue, makes interesting reading. The Institute may not boast of having quite so large a collection of books as its old rival, the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society has; but its membership is the largest of that of any similar institution in Bombay, and therefore, from the classification of the books issued from the Institute, one can form a fairly correct idea as to the class of literature the public of Bombay reads. The total number of books issued to members during the past year was 33,896. Novels were chiefly in demand and occupied the largest place in the list, with considerably more than half the number of total issues. "Prose",—we do not know what the term exactly implies here,—comes a bad second with an issue of 2,409 books, and biography third, with 1,215. The members of the Institute seem to have no penchant for a knowledge of the law, only 95 books relative to the subject being issued, while Sanskrit occupies the last place in the list, with an issue of nine.

The Bhatia Baug.

The square at Bori Bunder, popularly known as the Bhatia Baugh, has long been an eyesore, and must have given many visitors to Bombay from other parts of India a bad impression of the city; but there are signs now that what was hitherto an irregular, ill-formed square will be, before very long, an attractive and well-laid out garden. Some of the walks across the square are now in daily use, and during the past few days grass of a refreshing greenness has made its appearance in some of the plots at the side of the square nearest the Post Office, while a number of palms in tubs were also to be seen there yesterday. There is a fountain on the ground, but it has not yet been placed in position, and workmen are busily engaged chipping the blocks of stone on which it will rest into shape. A portion of the road round the square is still "up," however, and it seems as though the road-repairers will never be through with their work. When they are finally banished, and the garden in the square is completed, this part of Bombay will be quite transformed, and will have become a worthy entrance to the city.

Rama-Navami.

To-day is a festive day among Hindus of all classes, being the birthday of Rama, the hero of the well-known epic, the *Ramayana* whose poet Valmiki celebrates in as many as 12,000 verses the glorious achievements of Rama, including the conquest of Lanka (Ceylon) and the destruction of Ravana, the demon-king of the island. According to Hindu Mythology, Vishnu, the second of the Hindu Trinity incarnated himself as Rama, the son of Dasharath King of Ayodhya or Oudh in the Treta Yug, which may be called the Silver Age, and whose antiquity lies thousands of years before the Christian Era. Rama was born on the 9th of Chaitra Shuddha, which falls to-day. Rama's war against Ravana, King of Ceylon, is stated to have originated in the kidnapping of Sita, Rama's wife by the demon-king, during the voluntary exile of Rama and Sita in the Central Indian forests. Rama is stated to have formed alliances with the "monkey" and "bear" chieftains of these forest regions, and with a huge army of these beasts, to have constructed a bridge across the Mannar Straits, in order to cross over to Ceylon. Portions of this famous "Bridge of Rama" are to be seen to this day in the sea lying between India and Ceylon. A reference to this superhuman bridge of hoary antiquity was made by the Governor of Madras on the occasion of the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection on February 24th. Rama is said to have killed Ravana and his followers and recovered Sita ultimately. He is also said to have ruled wisely and well for 20,000 years. Rama's birthday is celebrated in all temples dedicated to the god for nine days, from the 1st to the 9th of Chaitra, the culmination of the festivities occurring on the last day, which is observed as fast day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Rear Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, leave this evening at 5 on board the Flagship, Swiftsure, which has been refitted, for Karachi and Muscat.

Mr. H. A. Sams I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Bombay, who leaves for England by the mail to-day, was last night entertained at a farewell dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the staff of his office.

The Raja of Kakina met with a serious accident on Wednesday while leaving Kurseong for Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Bengal Council. His rickshaw suddenly capsized at a turning and the Raja was flung on a stone pavement, hurting his knee badly.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner-party at the State Bungalow, on Thursday night, at which the following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman; The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham; Mrs. Graham; Lady MacMahon; Miss MacMahon; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; Mrs. Sanders Slater; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Jennings; Mrs. Jennings; Commander W. R. B. Douglas; Major R. S. Mutter; Mrs. Mutter; Major J. E. Hughes; Mrs. Hughes; Lieut. J. B. Spurgin; Lieut. Arthur G. Venables; Revd. Chappe-Hall; Mrs. Chappe-Hall; Miss Pearson; Captain C. M. Rigby; Captain B. Higham; Mrs. Higham; Captain I. D. Jones; Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery; Mrs. Fosbery; Mr. H. B. Saxby; Mrs. Saxby.

The following members of the House Party were also present:—His Highness Sir Partab Singh; The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., Miss Meyer; Sir Carl Meyer, Bt.; Lady Meyer; Captain Yorke; Mrs. Yorke; Raj Singh; Dhalpat Singh; Mr. Leroyd and Mrs. Leroyd.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

MR. BALFOUR ON PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION.

"ULSTER DETERMINED NOT TO SUBMIT".

MR. SAMUEL'S APPEAL.

HOPE OF FRUITFUL PROPOSALS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.

On the resumption of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the reason for an entirely different atmosphere prevailing, had nothing to do with the Army but was due to the fact that the Government and its supporters had just realised that Ulster was determined not to submit to a Home Rule Government and that the majority of Englishmen agreed with Ulster. He had never believed in a federal United Kingdom but he would not stand in the way of any moderate form of devolution if it was to avert a civil war.

FEDERAL SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the most remarkable feature of the debate had been the support of the principle of federation. The prospects of any conference or commission representing all parties arriving at a federal solution of the difficulties would not be bright, if the question of Home Rule for Ireland remained still unsettled.

It would only be after the present Bill, with the temporary exclusion of Ulster, had been placed on the Statute book, that it would be possible for such a commission calmly to discuss such constitutional alterations.

Before the next stage of the Bill however, there must be a considerable interval which could be utilised in the holding of conferences at which various suggestions would be advanced and might germinate into more fruitful proposals.

The whole Government hoped that it would be unnecessary again to use coercion in Ireland, but the Opposition must not use the Government's reluctance in order to wreck the Bill. He appealed to the Opposition to realise their share of common responsibility and effect a settlement.

The Home Rule debate has been adjourned to the 6th inst.

Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will speak on the resumption of the Home Rule debate.

"FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."

Mr. Asquith was the recipient of an ovation at King's Cross, prior to leaving for Scotland. There were some hundreds of people on the platform and Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M. P. made a speech wishing the Premier God-speed. The crowd sang "For he's jolly good fellow" and "Rule Britannia."

MR. ASQUITH AT NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, April 3.

Speaking at Newcastle Station, Mr. Asquith said, they were living in searching times. Fundamental principles were called in question and fortunes and great causes were at stake, but given steadiness and union among the progressive forces, they could consolidate and complete their great work.

TRIUMPHAL JOURNEY NORTH.

Mr. Asquith has had triumphal progress northward, enthusiastic scenes occurring at the stopping-places.

Over two hundred Liberal members of the Commons assembled at King's Cross, and numerous addresses were presented to the Premier, expressing a hope that he may be returned with redoubled authority to maintain the traditions of the Army, the authority of the Crown and the power of the people.

MR. BALFOUR'S ARMY DOCTRINE.

MENACE TO PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

The Liberal papers are angry at Mr. Balfour's speech of yesterday and declare that he preached the doctrine of optional obedience of the soldier, thus checking the conciliation movement and keeping alive the issue of "Army against People." Feeling is still running high in the House of Commons, and it is possible that the Parliamentary Golf Handicap will be abandoned in consequence.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

MR. LARKIN WILL NOT OPPOSE MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Larkin announces that at present he does not intend to oppose Mr. Asquith in the East Fife by-election.

Mrs. Pankhurst has started for East Fife.

Mr. Asquith will speak in East Fife on Saturday.

EAST FIFE UNIONISTS' PATRIOTISM.

"TO SUPPORT MR. ASQUITH IN DEFENDING THE ARMY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

A meeting of the Unionists of East Fife which decided not to oppose Mr. Asquith, said they did so because "it would be patriotic to support Mr. Asquith in the present crisis in defending the Army against he attacks of unscrupulous persons." The meeting authorised the Executive to change their minds if circumstances justified them.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR J. EWART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

Major-General Sir C. Macready is mentioned as the successor to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Ewart.

CANTEEN SCANDAL ENQUIRY.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

The defendants in the canteen scandal case have been committed for trial.

The defendants in the above enquiry are:—

MILITARY.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William James Armstrong Norfolk Regiment.
Sergeant-Major George Petchy Bennett, West Riding Regiment.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Burns, 8th Hussars.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thomas Henry Johnson, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Kelly, Leinster Regiment.
Staff-Sergeant Thomas Millward, Army Service Corps.
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster George Edward Mitchell, Devon Regiment.
Honorary Captain and Quartermaster Charles Quarrell, Suffolk Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Whitaker, formerly of 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

CIVILIANS.

John Cansfield, general manager and a director of Lipton, Limited.
Archibald Minto, formerly head of military department of Lipton, Limited, and in the employ of the Company for many years, James Craig was general manager of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in Ireland.
Daniel Lynch, manager of the canteen department of Lipton, Limited, for Ireland.
Andrew Laing, military manager of the Aldershot department of Lipton, Limited: been in the service of the firm for about 10 years.
Frederick William Owen, an inspector in connection with the Salisbury branch of the military department of Lipton, Limited.
Edward Arthur Pegley, formerly an inspector of the military department of Lipton, Limited, in the Colchester district, but left the firm about two years ago.
Alfred Thomas Swain indoor shorthand clerk of military department of Lipton, Limited.
James Ross Ness, formerly manager for Lipton's at Malta.
Minto and Ness, for whom warrants have been issued, were still absent. The former is said to be ill in France, and the latter is in Canada.

NAVAL ESPIONAGE CASE.

ACCUSED GETS SIX YEARS. PENAL SERVITUUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

Frederick Gould who was charged with espionage was sentenced to-day to six years' penal servitude. The charge against his wife was withdrawn.

Frederick Gould and his wife were charged at Bow Street on February 24th with espionage. Evidence was given that the woman was arrested at Charing Cross en route for Ostend with naval documents.

YORKSHIRE COAL STRIKE.

140,000 MEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

There are 140,000 colliers idle in Yorkshire.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 21st March, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 9,701,885 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

CAPTURE OF TORREON.

GREAT REBEL VICTORY.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

REJOICING IN JUAREZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

After a battle lasting eleven days, the rebels have finally captured Torreon.

It is estimated that the rebels had 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and the Federals over a thousand killed.

There are great rejoicings in Jaurez over the rebel success and cheers have been given for Generals Carranza and Villa.

MR. BRYAN ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF U. S.

ARBITRATION TREATIES TO RUN INDEFINITELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.

In a speech to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate Mr. Bryan, Secretary, of State, advocated that the arbitration treaties should henceforth be drawn to run indefinitely instead of for the term of five years as at present.

COTTON TRADE IN U. S.

NEW TRADING REGULATIONS TO BE IN FORCE ON SEPT. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 3.

The managers of the Cotton Exchange have passed a resolution that trading under the system requiring Government standards and a monthly revision of differences shall begin on September 1st, instead of on May 1st, 1915, as was previously intended.

KURDISH REBELS ON TURKISH FRONTIER.

ATTACK ON BITLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.

The combined forces of the Kurdish Sheikhs Mollaselim and Molla-shah-ben-din are attacking Bitlis which is being defended by the troops and gendarmery.

Reinforcements are hastening thither. It is alleged that the Kurdish movement is due to hostility to the projected reforms.

Bitlis is a town of Turkish Armenia 120 miles S. E. of Erzerum. It lies 5,470 feet above the sea, in a deep ravine traversed by the river Bitlis, a head-stream of the Tigris. The population is about 35,000.

CHINESE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PRESIDENT TO HAVE DICTATORIAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, April 2.

The convention which is amending the provisional constitution has unanimously adopted President Yuan-shi-kai's amendments, and is now drafting the new constitution giving to the President practically dictatorial powers.

SUDDEN ACTIVITY OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SINFEROPOL, April 2.

An extinct volcano near Theodosia (on the east coast of the Crimea) has suddenly become active. Within half an hour 25 acres were covered with lava. The eruption caused no casualties.

Thedosia, or more properly speaking, Kaffa, is a Russian seaport on the east side of the Crimea. It it defended by walls and a citadel, and has the ruined palace of the Khans of the Crimea, a Greek Cathedral, and near by an Armenian monastery. Soap and caviare, camelhair carpets, and sheep-skin rugs are manufactured, and here is the only oyster fishery in Russia. Population about 27,000.

QUEENSLAND LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

The Government of Queensland has issued the £2,000,000 four per cent loan at 99.

The Queensland loan was over-subscribed in an hour and half.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

The death is announced of Herr Paul Heyse, the German novelist.

"NEW MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN."

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO MR. ASQUITH.

DEMONSTRATIONS EN ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 3.

Several members of the Cabinet and a crowd of the members of the House of Commons gathered to give Mr. Asquith a send-off at King's Cross to-day on what the Liberal papers describe as the new Midlothian campaign. There will be demonstrations at stopping-places en route.

The Unionist papers characterize the above arrangements, which were only known late yesterday evening, as provocative, and stated that if Mr. Asquith makes a combative speech at Ladybank tomorrow on the subject of the Army, the decision not to oppose him will be reconsidered.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION.

TO BE CONSIDERED AT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

Replying to Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Theodore Taylor, Sir Edward Grey said that Great Britain had not yet ratified the Opium Convention. The Powers which have not yet notified their adherence, were being constantly pressed to do so.

He confidently hoped that the difficulties preventing Britain's adherence would shortly be overcome.

The impending conference at the Hague was to consider the question of putting the convention into effect, but the date of the conference had not yet been fixed.

The question of traffic in foreigh concessions in China would receive careful attention, when the convention came into force.

NEW COMPANIES' ACT.

AUDITORS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The public are reminded that the Indian Companies Act (No. VII of 1913) came into force on 1st April 1914. Under section 144 of that Act no person can be appointed to act as an auditor of any public company unless he holds a certificate from the Local Government entitling him so to act. An exception is made in favour of the members of the following six institutions and associations, who are entitled to act as auditors without a certificate:—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;

(2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

(3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburg;

(4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;

(5) aThe Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, and

(6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Rules relating to the granting of certificates to all other persons desirous of acting as auditors have been published on page 730. Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 2nd April 1914, to which the special attention of the public is invited.

The principal feature of the rules is the appointment of a consultative body for the Bombay Presidency, designated the "Auditors' Council," consisting of an official President and four non-official members, all of whom are nominated by Government. The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on the Council:—

The Collector of Bombay, President, *ex-officio*,
Sir James Begbie,
The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, and
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

The Council will receive all applications for the grant of certificates. They will not pass final orders, but will make recommendations which the Governor in Council will take into account when deciding whether to grant a certificate or not.

The rules lay down two essential qualifications which each applicat must possess, namely—

(a) he must have attained the age of 21 years, and

(b) must, in the opinion of the Auditors' Council, have had adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts.

In addition to this each applicant will do well to give full particulars of any examinations in auditing or accountancy he may have passed, of the period during which he has served in any firm of auditors or accountants, and of any independent auditing work that he may have carried out for companies.

The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, is the *ex-owcio* Secretary of the Auditors Council, and all applications to the Council should be addressed to him.

DISASTROUS BLIZZARD.

TWO SEALING STEAMERS OVERTAKEN.

HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. JOHNS (NEWFOUNDLAND), Apr. 3.

A sealing steamer with a crew of 170 is adrift on icefloes in a blizzard. Fifty men, dead or dying, have already been recovered.

Another steamer, returning with a full catch of 20,000 seals, is missing. She has 173 men aboard.

LATER.

The sealing disaster is the worst in the history of the colony. The fleet was returing after a successful season when it was overtaken by a blizzard. The sealer Bellaventure has thirty of the crew of the sealer Newfoundland on board, all badly frost-bitten. Forty of the Newfoundland crew are dead and thirty others missing. The other missing steamer is the Southern Cross, Sir Ernest Shackleton's old ship.

It is officially stated that fifty-eight of the Newfoundland's crew are dead, and that there are forty survivors, all of whom are frost-bitten. There is no news of the Southern Cross.

A PROPOSED WORLD'S POLO TOURNAMEHT.

£20,000 ASSIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

The directors of the Panama and Pacific Exposition have assigned £20,000 to a World's Polo Tournament. It is hoped that twenty countries will be represented. The contest will extend from March 15th, 1915, to May 1st, 1915.

INTER-VARSITY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

The Inter-University racquets tournament was won by Cambridge, (H. W. and C. B. Leatham). The Oxford team was represented by Boddington and Tollemache.

Scores:—15-4, 15-10, 15-4, 15-2.

BOXING.

WELLS BEATS LURIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

Bombardier Wells yesterday knocked out the French heavy-weight champion, Lurie, at the Canterbury Music Hall.

GUTTY-RUBBER-CORED GOLF MATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

The result of the gutty-rubber-cored match at Sandy Lodge was as follows:—

First Round: Vardon and Duncan (rubber-cored) beat Braid and Taylor (gutty) by five up.

Second Round: Braid and Taylor (rubber-cored) beat Vardon and Duncan (gutty) by four up.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.

The latest Derby betting is 5 to 2 against The Tetrarch.

THE MILK QUESTION.

DEPUTATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The proprietors of dairy farms and other milk supply companies sent a deputation to the Municipal Commissioner yesterday afternoon to protest against the new Municipal bye-law which calls upon them to obtain a licence (for which the nominal fee of one rupee a year is charged). No settlement was arrived at, and the men were told at the end of a long interview that they must abide by the law or they would be subject to prosecution.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The fund now amounts to Rs.43,16,-542-12-11.

Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, C.I.E., who was for sometime a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has accepted the Presidentship of the next Khestriya Conference to be held at Lahore on the 11th and 12th, April. This gentleman, it would be recollected, also presided at the Multan Session of the Hindu Conference and created a very favourable impression by his liberal and pacific views on the Hindu-Sikh differences.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

ON THE EVE OF THE CRISIS.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

UNIONIST LEADERS AND SIR E. CARSON.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

In his letter by the mail discussing the political situation on the eve of the crisis our London Correspondent ventures on the prophecy, which has been fulfilled that before his letter reached India something would have happened in the way of a settlement.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Mar. 20.

The situation has become definitely worse,—so we were told yesterday. And to-day, armed conflict in Ulster has been brought, by the latest scene in the House of Commons, a few steps nearer. We are on the brink; men and arms are being moved; it is rumoured that warrants are ready for the Ulster leaders. Sir Edward Carson, having shot the last bolt in his locker at Westminster, has gone again to Ulster. And so it goes on,—the air full of alarms and conspiracies, Ministers of the Crown marking their sense of the extreme gravity of the crisis by speaking to the House in hushed tones; Mr. Garvin and his friends marking their particular sense of the same momentous issue by a desparate keeping up of the civil war panic. "Let us speak plainly," says the "Pall Mall Gazette" (at its wits' end on the eve of the settlement) "upon a matter which may very soon demand clearer language still." It certainly will demand a clearer language and a plainer programme than the Die-Hards have been driven to employ and to discuss this week, for the 'Pall Mall Gazette," in its frantic appeals to English Unionists to stand by the Ulster stalwarts, can only say two absurd and pitiable things: first, that "Doing nothing" is out of the question; secondly, that "What to do is a most difficult and serious question, though manageable in the hands of statesmen who combine firmness with judgment"—a delightful characterisation, as we will recognise, of Mr. Law and Sir Edward Carson. Prophecy, you may suppose, is perilous at such a moment as this, yet I will venture upon it. Before this letter is in the hands of your readers, something will have happened, not a civil war, but a settlement or something approaching a settlement; and as a consequence the public will begin to understand just how much reality there is in the party conflict. Note one significant little point emphasised by the "Times" in its description of yesterday's appropriately dramatic scene in the Commons. When the whole Opposition rose to cheer Sir Edward Carson on his departure for the seat of War, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were conspicuous upon their seats.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Well, let us see by what stages during the week the situation has reached its present point of extreme peril. Last Saturday, when the country had had four or five days in which to consider the Government's proferred concessions, Mr. Churchill made a speech which Unionists have agreed to treat as an additional provocation. It was quite inoffensive in tone; but it contained the declaration that the Prime Minister had gone to the limit, and that the rejection of his terms as to optional exclusion from Home Rule could only mean that the Bill as it stands would go forward and its opponents would have to take the consequence. Following this came a speech from Mr. Redmond, variously described as an ultimatum and a threat to Ulster. Then we had the mild official Vote of Censure moved yesterday by Mr. Bonar Law, to the effect that the Government's suggestions for the amendment of the Home Rule Bill ought to have been formulated before the second reading stage. As the issue draws nearer the Unionist leader becomes more careful. Since the Prime Minister's offer of concessions a fortnight ago he has been in a much more responsible mood. His speech in moving the censure was noticeably careful and moderate, as Mr. Asquith acknowledged and, if the debate had been without Sir Edward Carson, it would have been of a decidedly different character and might, conceivably, have ended on a definite note of conciliation. The Unionist leader renewed his demand for a Referendum on the question of Home Rule. Mr. Asquith met it by asking whether in the event of a Referendum showing a majority for Home Rule, the Government would be justified in coercing Ulster. Mr. Bonar Law nodded assent, whereupon the Prime Minister pointed out that, under the Government plan of optional inclusion for Ulster there would be two general elections as a safeguard for the dissidents. This, however, is a minor [illegible]

(Continued on page 12.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 4, 1914.

PERSIA'S PLIGHT.

To those who are in a position to gauge the effects of the policy of drift which is now being pursued in Persia, Reuter's announcement that she is again rapidly approaching a financial crisis will hardly come as a surprise. A budget deficit of seven or eight crores of tomans (a toman is equal to 7s. 1d.) over the estimated revenue of 26 crores is reported and the Government will have to fall back upon England and Russia,—the two Powers principally interested,—for a loan. It will be remembered that just a year ago a sum of £200,000, being Great Britain's share of the advance of £400,000 made jointly by the British and Russian Governments, was paid to the Persian Government, and in May last another £100,000 was paid by the British Government for the purpose of the gendarmerie in the south. The Persian Government, which, it is said, has spent the whole of this amount on the gendarmerie, has often alleged that the presence of foreign troops within its borders, especially the Russian forces in the north, was the chief cause of its failure to put its house in order. The withdrawal of the Central India Horse from the south set it free, in that region at least, from this embarrassment. Numerically, however, the Central India Horse bore no comparison with the Russian troops in the north,—who still remain! This is a significant fact, proclaiming the difference between the policies of Persia's two protectors, but there is no reason why the anomalous position, which is no credit to Great Britain and no advantage to Persia, should be allowed to continue. Our present policy ostensibly pins its faith on the gendarmerie under Swedish officers being able to bring about the rehabilitation of Persia. The belief is not shared outside the British Government, even supposing that it is seriously entertained in that quarter. So far, it must be admitted, Great Britain has little to show in the way of material benefits accruing from her participation in Persian affairs, except a small railway concession in the south given to a British Syndicate. It is plain, however, that, if the British position in Persia were placed on a satisfactory footing, it would be possible, if not easy, to formulate a comprehensive policy of railway construction.

After passing through many rapid changes in the last few years, Persia presents to-day a striking, if somewhat depressing, picture. Since the fall of Mr. Schuster, the country has resembled a derelict labouring amidst stormy seas, a source of danger and an object of suspicion. In the north, Russia has taken the direction of affairs into her own hands and it must be admitted that her policy is, by no means, of a negative character, the area in her occupation,—in effect, though not in name,—being the only one in the country showing signs of progress. There, tribal power and tribal jealousies are held in check, life and property are comparatively secure, and some degree of order has been restored. As a natural consequence, a greater freedom of trade has followed in that region. Exports and imports have increased, the revenues have risen, and the taxes are coming in satisfactorily. But while this state of things prevails within the Russian sphere, the south presents an entirely different spectacle. The central authority, inept and far removed from the scene of action, has shown itself incapable of dealing with the situation and of holding in check those to whom it has, from time to time, delegated the task of endeavouring to achieve what it could not itself accomplish. Various attempts at leadership have ended almost as soon as they began, serving only to increase internecine intrigue and leaving the trade routes to and from the Gulf more exposed to the depredations of brigands. Trade has, in consequence, languished, with the result that the revenues are stagnant and the land taxes collected with the utmost difficulty. For the moment, it is to be observed, this distracted region appears to be enjoying a respite. But how long it will last, and whether it is due to the purely negative cause of tribal exhaustion or to the efforts of M. Mornard, the Belgian Treasurer-General, and of the Swedish gendarmerie, remains to be seen.

The great need in Persia to-day is a new and more definite policy. Persia's own interests, as well as Britain's, demand this. It may be recalled that, in enumerating seven propositions which may be regarded as the foundation of British action in Persia, Lord Morley stated that he was inclined to add an eighth, that we must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of Mahomedans in India. We venture to believe that India would be more favourably disposed towards a positive proposition than towards the negative one mentioned by Lord Morley. The Mahomedans of India are, of course, thankful to England for her interest in the reconstruction of Persia, but they would be doubly thankful if they could see that interest materialised in a more concrete form, thus lessening some of the difficulties in store for the new Shah who will shortly be called upon to take charge of his heritage.

DISTRICT OFFICERS AND THE PEOPLE.

It will be remembered that in the Viceroy's Council the other day the Hon. Mr. Arthur, in opposing the motion for the formation of advisory committees in district administration, gave a lengthy and formidable list of duties which the Collector has to perform and declared, in effect, that such committees would be useless inasmuch as they would be incapable of advising him in respect of these highly complex functions. While we do not feel as sure as Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that advisory committees would altogether solve the difficulties of district administration, we feel it necessary to enter a protest against the claim of the District Officer's omniscience which Mr. Arthur has set up. Does Mr. Arthur seriously mean to say that the Collector is a sort of superman, to whom advice on matters of administration is absolutely unnecessary? Doubtless he is apt to regard such advice emanating from non-official sources as an impertinence, but we fear that the Collector, like the rest of his brother Civilians, can no longer be regarded as sacrosanct, and must move with the times and be compelled to realise that no man can do anything like even the semblance of justice to the multifarious duties mentioned by Mr. Arthur without receiving efficient advice. The real reason of Mr. Arthur's eloquence, therefore, seems to be the fear that advisory committees would diminish the Collector's powers and prestige. It would indeed be well for the Government and the people, if some diminution in the Collector's powers could be carried out, but that was not Mr. Banerjea's idea. Mr. Banerjea himself is not against the restriction of the functions of his proposed committees within certain specified limits, including some and excluding other duties, as in the Viceroy's Council itself, where there are certain matters which, though they fall within the cognisance of the Government, are excluded from the deliberations of the Council. No one wants the advisory committee to follow the Collector when he goes out inspecting the district offices, or to be behind him when he examines the Forest Officer's report. What Mr. Banerjea proposed was in reality nothing more than that there should be some representative body in the districts, who could be consulted in emergencies in matters of administration, and who could be relied upon to act as interpreters between the Collector and his people. Is it inconceivable to Mr. Arthur that in some cases the peoples' ideas or interests may be entirely opposed to the Collector's? In such cases would it not be desirable to have an advisory body, legally constituted, ready at hand for consultation? Such committees would in fact be a source of strength and assistance to him in his work. It is obvious that he cannot consult the District Boards in certain cases, as when there occurs a riot, for instance. Mr. Arthur attempted to make much of this point. He drew a lurid picture of the ineptitude of a committee on the occasion of a riot. The Collector, he told us, might at any moment be required to take strong action to prevent or to quell a riot. On his quickness and accuracy of judgment many lives might depend, and failure to act at the right time might have serious and far-reaching consequences. How could he be assured of the impartiality and soundness of the advice offered to him? In a sub-division, for instance, the advice of the committee might be directly opposed to that of the local officials, and thus, according to Mr. Arthur, the Collector would become "enmeshed in a hopeless tangle of contrary opinions and his action paralysed at a moment when decision was essential." In the first place Mr. Arthur might be answered that the contingency is exaggerated and far-fetched; and secondly, that a Committee need not be called to vote on how a riot was to be handled. The committee of the people could tell him that a riot was impending, due to such and such causes; and, instead of having to shoot, the Collector, with a little tact might be able to quell the riot in the inception. Again, it is easy to see that in time of famine a committee could give the District Officer splendid assistance. It could advise judiciously on suspensions, and remissions of revenue, the prevention of oppression or peculation, and a hundred other details, all of which the Collector, however conscientious or hard working he may be, could hardly, we suppose, supervise single-handed. Mr. Arthur's attitude towards Mr. Banerjea's proposal was as feeble as it was theatrical. Feeble, because he was unable to advance any sound arguments against the necessity of non-official advisers to the District Officer; theatrical, on account of the Civilian's traditional, but in these days somewhat ridiculous pose as the perennial *ma-bap* of the people, a considerable portion of which have long outgrown, or is showing impatience of, this parental solicitude.

Notes of the Day

India and the Navy.

The detailed statement of the Naval Estimates just published shows that India gives a contribution of £100,000 per annum to the maintenance of the East Indies Squadron, a sum of £3,400 towards trooping services and £46,000 repayment on account of services rendered by the ships of the Squadron in suppressing gun, running, etc., in the Persian Gulf. Of the first named sum, £28,000 goes towards the pay of officers and men; £9,200 towards victualling and clothing, £500 towards medical establishments, £12,500 towards dock yard work, £10,200 towards material, £13,000 towards contract work, £11,600 towards armaments, £2,500 towards miscellaneous effective services, £4,300 towards half pay and retired pay, £8,300 towards naval pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances. Of the £10,000 repayment sum, £18,200 goes in wages, £5,900 in victualling and clothing, £10,000 in material and the balance in various services. India has for years contributed to the upkeep of the squadron in East Indian waters and at one time used to build ships for the Navy. It is interesting to contrast this with the tremendous fuss that is made over the contributions which the self-governing Dominions have only recently begun to make. South Africa, which desires to assume an attitude of superiority in dealing with India, contributes about £80,000 only annually to the Navy and does not pay a penny for the Imperial garrison, to which General Smuts recently paid so high a tribute.

History,—As it is Taught in Russia.

The German Socialist organ "Vorwarts" has discovered the following delightful passage contained in a "class book" compiled for the use of Secondary schools in Russia:—

Louis XVI. was a peaceable and gentle monarch, who, in the course of his long reign, showed himself particularly skilful in finding expert Ministers of Finance. Loved and honoured by his people, the aged monarch died suddenly, after a glorious reign, as the result of a fit of apoplexy! He was succeeded by his son, Louis XVII., who was obliged to conduct several wars, wherein the captain of his hosts, the Royal Marshal Napoleon Buonaparte, conquered a great part of Europe for his King. Napoleon, however, abused his power and made a futile attempt to rebel against his liege lord and to compass his own ambitious ends. Under the leadership of Alexander the first, King and Autocrat of all the Russias, the General was deposed, deprived of all his honours and dignities, and of all claim to pension. He was banished to St. Helena.

"India" somewhat maliciously commends this "praiseworthy correction of an agitating and unsettling period of European history" to the attention of Sir Harcourt Butler.

What Bombay Reads!

The annual report of the J. N. Petit Institute, from which we publish extracts elsewhere in to-day's issue, makes interesting reading. The Institute may not boast of having quite so large a collection of books as its old rival, the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society has; but its membership is the largest of that of any similar institution in Bombay, and therefore, from the classification of the books issued from the Institute, one can form a fairly correct idea as to the class of literature the public of Bombay reads. The total number of books issued to members during the past year was 33,896. Novels were chiefly in demand and occupied the largest place in the list, with considerably more than half the number of total issues. "Prose",—we do not know what the term exactly implies here,—comes a bad second with an issue of 2,409 books, and biography third, with 1,215. The members of the Institute seem to have no penchant for a knowledge of the law, only 95 books relative to the subject being issued, while Sanskrit occupies the last place in the list, with an issue of nine.

The Bhatia Baug.

The square at Bori Bunder, popularly known as the Bhatia Baugh, has long been an eyesore, and must have given many visitors to Bombay from other parts of India a bad impression of the city; but there are signs now that what was hitherto an irregular, ill-formed square will be, before very long, an attractive and well-laid out garden. Some of the walks across the square are now in daily use, and during the past few days grass of a refreshing greenness has made its appearance in some of the plots at the side of the square nearest the Post Office, while a number of palms in tubs were also to be seen there yesterday. There is a fountain on the ground, but it has not yet been placed in position, and workmen are busily engaged chipping the blocks of stone on which it will rest into shape. A portion of the road round the square is still "up," however, and it seems as though the road-repairers will never be through with their work. When they are finally banished, and the garden in the square is completed, this part of Bombay will be quite transformed, and will have become a worthy entrance to the city.

Rama-Navami.

To-day is a festive day among Hindus of all classes, being the birthday of Rama, the hero of the well-known epic, the *Ramayana* whose poet Valmiki celebrates in as many as 12,000 verses the glorious achievements of Rama, including the conquest of Lanka (Ceylon) and the destruction of Ravana, the demon-king of the island. According to Hindu Mythology, Vishnu, the second of the Hindu Trinity incarnated himself as Rama, the son of Dasharath King of Ayodhya or Oudh in the Treta Yug, which may be called the Silver Age, and whose antiquity lies thousands of years before the Christian Era. Rama was born on the 9th of Chaitra Shuddha, which falls to-day. Rama's war against Ravana, King of Ceylon, is stated to have originated in the kidnapping of Sita, Rama's wife by the demon-king, during the voluntary exile of Rama and Sita in the Central Indian forests. Rama is stated to have formed alliances with the "monkey" and "bear" chieftains of these forest regions, and with a huge army of these beasts, to have constructed a bridge across the Mannar Straits, in order to cross over to Ceylon. Portions of this famous "Bridge of Rama" are to be seen to this day in the sea lying between India and Ceylon. A reference to this superhuman bridge of hoary antiquity was made by the Governor of Madras on the occasion of the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection on February 24th. Rama is said to have killed Ravana and his followers and recovered Sita ultimately. He is also said to have ruled wisely and well for 20,000 years. Rama's birthday is celebrated in all temples dedicated to the god for nine days, from the 1st to the 9th of Chaitra, the culmination of the festivities occurring on the last day, which is observed as fast day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Rear Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, leave this evening at 5 on board the Flagship, Swiftsure, which has been refitted, for Karachi and Muscat.

Mr. H. A. Sams I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Bombay, who leaves for England by the mail to-day, was last night entertained at a farewell dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the staff of his office.

The Raja of Kakina met with a serious accident on Wednesday while leaving Kurseong for Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Bengal Council. His rickshaw suddenly capsized at a turning, and the Raja was flung on a stone pavement, hurting his knee badly.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner-party at the State Bungalow, on Thursday night, at which the following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman; The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham; Mrs. Graham; Lady MacMahon; Miss MacMahon; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; Mrs. Sanders Slater; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Jennings; Mrs. Jennings; Commander W. R. B. Douglas; Major R. S. Mutter; Mrs. Mutter; Major J. E. Hughes; Mrs. Hughes; Lieut. J. B. Spurgin; Lieut. Arthur G. Venables; Revd. Chappe-Hall; Mrs. Chappe-Hall; Miss Pearson; Captain C. M. Rigby; Captain B. Higham; Mrs. Higham; Captain I. D. Jones; Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery; Mrs. Fosbery; Mr. H. B. Saxby; Mrs. Saxby.

The following members of the House Party were also present:—His Highness Sir Pratap Singh; The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., Miss Meyer; Sir Carl Meyer, Bt.; Lady Meyer; Captain Yorke; Mrs. Yorke; Raj Singh; Dhalpat Singh; Mr. Leroyd and Mrs. Leroyd.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

GOODS DAMAGED BY RAIN IN DOCKS.

CLAIM AGAINST PORT TRUST

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

AMARCHAND MAHOWJI v. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants claiming from them a sum of Rs. 4,391 by way of damages.

Briefly the facts out of which this suit arose are as follows:—

The Calcutta branch of the plaintiff's firm who are doing business as general merchants and commission agents at Bombay and Calcutta consigned to the defendants 700 bales of jute gunney to be conveyed to Bombay per s. s. Sofala. The s. s. Sofala arrived in Bombay on 22nd October, 1912, and on the cargo being discharged the plaintiffs took delivery of their cargo at the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The plaintiffs paid the dock dues and demanded delivery of the goods on 25th October, 1912, but the said goods were not delivered to them on that day. The plaintiffs, therefore, on that day wrote to the defendants informing them that there were very clear signs of approaching rain and further that they would be held responsible for all the damages that the plaintiffs might suffer. On that night (i.e., the night of the 25th October), it rained abnormally and the plaintiff's goods were damaged by their remaining in water and mud for considerable time. The said goods were also mixed up with the goods of other merchants and could not be traced. The plaintiffs repudiated their liability when they were informed that they would be held liable. The plaintiff's goods were, however, allowed to be surveyed by the defendants and the surveyor in his report estimated the damage caused to the plaintiffs at Rs. 3,886. The plaintiffs paid Rs. 385 as additional dues for wharfage and demurrage, under protest. The plaintiffs, afterwards obtained delivery of their goods; but they contended that they suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 4,301 by reason of the wrongful act and default of the defendants. Their wrongful acts and default consisted in their not taking sufficient and proper care of the goods while in their possession. The plaintiffs called upon the defendants to pay them the sum of Rs. 3,916, the extent of the damage caused to them and Rs. 385 given by them as wharfage dues under protest. On the defendants' denying their liability to pay anything, the plaintiffs filed the present suit claiming Rs. 4,301 from them with interest and costs.

REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The defendants in their written statement, admitted that the delivery order in respect of the bales was made out in favour of the plaintiffs and that the dock dues were also paid by them; but they said that the s. s. Sofala arrived in Bombay on 21st October and during the following three days, the cargo was rapidly discharged. 7,400 bales similar in size and appearance to those of the plaintiffs' without respect to particular consignments were discharged and the sorting and storing of these bales including those of the plaintiffs' was thereby rendered extremely difficult. The bales were stored in sheds No. 8 and F 1 and the remainder were stacked outside covered with tarpaulins. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs omitted to take delivery of their bales on 24th October, 1912. On 25th October, however, they took delivery of 85 bales. The defendants denied that they failed to deliver the said goods or that the goods could not be traced or that the plaintiffs had suffered any damage as alleged by them. The defendants said that they had taken all reasonable precaution to protect the plaintiffs' goods from the abnormal rain of the night of the 25th October, 1912. Notwithstanding their precautions, if damage was caused to them goods, it was caused by an Act of God and the defendants, therefore, were in no way responsible for it. The defendants also contend that the plaintiffs did not take a proper survey of the goods; also that according to the custom of the port of Bombay they offered to the plaintiffs to buy all their damaged goods at the invoice rates together with insurance charges and freight but the plaintiffs refused the said offer. They submitted, therefore, that the suit was vexatious and must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate-General raised the following four issues:—

(1) Whether the damage was due to wrongful conduct or negligence on the defendants' part?

(2) Whether the charge of Rs. 385 was wrongfully abstracted as alleged?

(3) Whether the plaintiff sustained any, and if so what, damage?

(4) Whether if any damage is sustained to the goods what part of such damage was due to their own negligence in not opening out and drying out the same.

Evidence is still being taken and the case is proceeding

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Bhimji and Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Little and Co.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN COURT-

A FAMILY PROPERTY DISPUTE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LUXMAN BHIMARAO & ANOTHER ... PLAINTIFFS.

v.

GAJNAN BHIMRAO & OTHERS ... DEFENDANTS.

The plaintiffs and defendants in this suit are all sons and daughters of one Bhimarao Atmaram, who died in Bombay, in October 1912, leaving surviving his three sons, the first plaintiff and first and second defendants and three daughters and property of the value of about eight lakhs of rupees.

This suit was filed by the first plaintiff and his son, a minor, against the brothers and sisters of the first plaintiff for a declaration that the property left by the deceased Bhimrao was joint family property which the deceased had no right to dispose of by his will. It was admitted that the deceased left a will dated 5th January, 1910.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Jinnah for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-Genral said that a *rule nisi* had been obtained by the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why a Receiver to take possession of deceased's property and make an inventory of the same, should not be appointed, and he appeared to show cause against it. He said that the plaintiff had joined with the first defendant in an application for probate, and then dropped out of it, leaving the plaintiff to carry it on alone. Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, of Daphtary Ferera and Divan, who instructed him, had entries in his diaries to show that plaintiff gave instructions for application for probate.

The allegation of the plaintiff that the property was ancestral was absolutely unfounded. The act of waste they were charged with was destruction of documents which showed that the property was joint, and which they said were old papers, mere rubbish. Secondly, they were charged with not disclosing the whole property in the application for probate. As to that, deceased had with a view to avoid probate duty, perfectly legitimately put certain properties in the hands of the plaintiff and the first defendant and these were not put in the application

His Lordship:—What happened to the application for probate?

The Advocate-General:—The plaintiff filed a caveat. They admitted the signature, but alleged undue influence on the part of one Kashibai who, they alleged was the first defendant's mistress, an allegation which we indignantly repudiate. Questioned by the Judge the Advocate-General said that the property consisted of immoveable property, shares and deposits in various banks. Bhimarao, like the solicitors who instruct me, was a believer in the Specie Bank and as 90,000 deposited there were reduced to 5,000" he added.

The Judge to Mr. Jinnah—If the defendants give an inventory of the assets and give inspection of all documents of title, papers and securities relating to the estate, and undertake not to part with the property, pending the suit that ought to satisfy you.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not admit the allegation that the plaintiff joined in the application for probate. As for accepting the order suggested by his Lordship, Mr. Jinnah stid that there was another point. The defendant had all the books documents and other papers relating to the estate which could throw light on his claim that the property was ancestral. These documents ought to be handed over by him to some independant person. Mr. Jinnah also said that the defendant had disposed of the promissory notes in which the deceased's monies were invested, and invested them in deposits with banks, which as an executor under the will he was not entitled to do.

An order was then passed in the terms suggested by his Lordship as above mentioned and Rs. 100, a month allowed to plaintiff from the 1st January, 1914, without prejudice to his contention that the property was ancestral. The costs were to be costs in the cause

Attorneys for plaintiffs: Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

MAHOMED NAZIR KHAN v. AGA MAHOMED MIRZA HUSSAIN AND OTHERS.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver, dated the 28th March.

Mr. Gupte, holding Mr. Talyarkhan's brief, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the defendant Hawabai.

The suit was one for the administration of the estate of Mogul Jan. The plaintiff had moved the Court for a receiver in October, 1913. That application was rejected, but the Court had ordered the defendant Hawabai to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1,500. Subsequently Hawabai had produced one Miya Abdul Kadar Shaik Esmail who had deposited title deeds of a property at Tank Bunder as security. The plaintiff now alleged that the said Abdul Kadar Shaik Esmail died eight years ago leaving a son of about 20 years of age and the person produced before the Prothonotary was quite a different man. The defendant Hawabai had made an affidavit to the contrary and the alleged dead person had also made an affidavit denying the plaintiff's allegations. The plaintiff submitted that in view of the facts alleged a receiver should be appointed of the property in suit.

His Lordship ordered the alleged son of Abdul Kadar Shaikh Esmail and the person who claimed to be Abdul Kadar Shaik Esmail to be produced before his Lordship and the case adjourned.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendant:—M. B. Chothia.

On the matter being mentioned to his Lordship at 11-30 a.m. on Friday his Lordship put a few questions to the person who was alleged to be Abdul Kadar.

Mr. Talyarkhan, who appeared for the plaintiff, said they were unable to produce Suleman, the alleged son of Abdul Kadar, whom his Lordship had ordered to be produced. They had, however, two witnesses who knew the family and would depose to Abdul Kadar having died eight years ago.

His Lordship said he was quite satisfied that the man before him was Abdul Kadar, He was living in the house and receiving the rents of the property. If the plaintiff allowed himself to be fooled and acted on information without verifying it, he must take the consequences. His Lordship dismissed the notice of motion with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants:—M. B. Chottia.

RECEIVER ALLOWED MONEY FOR COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGUM v. ESSA SULEMAN PATKA.

This was a motion made on behalf of the plaintiff praying that she as receiver appointed in this suit, might be allowed to withdraw out of the funds in her hands a sum of Rs. 5,000 for payment of costs to her solicitors and the defendant's solicitors.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant, her father's disciple, for recovery of certain religious books of her father alleged to be in his possession, and for an account of her father's estate. There were some interlocutory proceedings in this suit and the plaintiff was appointed Receiver. The defendant having refused to deliver possession of the religious books to her as receiver, His Lordship committed him for contempt of court and ordered a warrant to be issued against him. The defendant appealed from this interlocutory order and the Appeal Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor, set aside Mr. Justice Davar's order regarding the issue of a warrant, against the defendant for contempt, on the ground that in His Lordship's order for the appointment of a receiver, it was not specifically mentioned that the defendant should hand over possession of books to the receiver (i.e. the plaintiff).

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff submitted that she had to pay the defendant's costs of the appeal and the motion, and therefore she be allowed to withdraw Rs. 5,000 out of the funds in her hands.

Mr. Moos objected to the plaintiff's withdrawal of such a large amount. He submitted that Rs. 2,000 only should be allowed to be withdrawn. If more was allowed to be withdrawn and if the defendant succeeded in the suit, he had no one to look to for costs. The receiver (plaintiff) had Rs. 12,000 only in her hands. Out of that sum Rs. 3,000 were already used by her. If another sum of Rs. 5,000 was allowed, to be withdrawn by her, no appreciable amount would be left in her hands, for the payment of his costs in the event of his success in the suit. His Lordship ordered that the Receiver should pay out of the sum in her hands (1) all costs which she had been ordered to pay to the defendant, (2) all costs which she had incurred and (3) all the costs which would be necessary for the reasonable conduct of this suit. As the defendant's attorneys had no business to come here and contest this motion, His Lordship ordered the defendant to bear his own costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for defendant:—Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha & Co.

THE THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

CONSENT DECREE TAKEN BY PARTIES

(Before Mr. Justice MacLeod.)

MAHOMED HUSEIN BIN MAHOMED JAFFER v MISS MOONI AND OTHERS.

This case, the facts of which were reported in our columns yesterday, was settled, the parties, taking a consent-decree, the terms of which were as follows:—

Plaintiff was declared to be the owner of the furniture in dispute, the third defendant to have a chargo on the same for Rs. 1,225. The furniture to be sold and the nett proceeds to be applied towards the payment of the amount of Rs. 1,225 claimed by the third defendant, the balance, if any, after payment of Rs. 1,225, to be paid to the plaintiff. If there be any deficit on sale, the third defendant to be at liberty to sell the ornaments in his possession given to him by the first defendant and apply the net sale proceeds toward such deficit. If no deficit the said ornaments to be returned to the solicitors of the first defendant. Plaintiff not liable to pay the rent of the TTrdeo bungalow. All allegations against all parties withdrawn. No order as to costs.

The Advocate General and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the second and third defendants, Mr. J. D. Davar, and Mr. Vatcha, for the first and fourth defendants; and Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. K. B. Dastoor appeared for the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sowjee.

Attorneys for second and third defendants, Messrs. Soonderdas & Co.

Attorneys for first and fourth defendants Messrs. Vatcha & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE,

THROWN INTO A WELL

THREE BROTHERS ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

IMAMALLI GULAMALLI AND TWO OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. T. Scotson, Additional Sessions Judge of Dhulia. The accused in this case are brothers and agriculturists residing at Shahada in the District of West Khandesh. They were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having intentionally murdered one Imum on the 11th November, 1913. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors, held that the three accused were guilty of a deliberate murder and sentenced the first and the third accused to death. The second accused, who is blind, was sentenced to transportation for life.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 13th November, 1913, the Sub-Inspector at Shahada got information, that the body of a man could be seen in a well in a field belonging to the three accused. He went to the well and the body was taken out of the well. At first the body was thought to be that of some wandering 'fakir', but afterwards it turned out that it was the dead body of a man called Imu. The body was also recognized by Hayatali, the brother of Imu, as that of Imu. Hayatali told the Inspector that Imu must have been murdered. Search was made for the *pheta* which the deceased was known to have been wearing. The Sub-Inspector also tried to get information as to who had last seen the deceased but failed. He then got information that some Bhils always lived in the field where the body was found. He went there and took their statements. They all agreed in stating that as Imu was returning from Padalde, the third accused, who was hiding behind a boundary mark, seized him and called to the other two accused who ran up. They all lifted him up and carried him to the well where they strangled him with his own *pheta* (turban) and then hung him on the transverse beam over which the upper rope of the *mot* passes. They allowed the body to hang for about half an hour and then untied the *pheta* and let the body drop into the well. When they heard the splash they ran away towards Shahada, but when they had reached the river the first and the third accused came running after them and threatened to kill them if they mentioned a word about what they had seen. As a result of these statements the Sub-Inspector arrested the three accused.

The defence of the first accused was that he was not at the field but was at a dinner in the house of one Usmankhan. The Mahomedans of Shahada had fallen into factions. He belonged to one faction and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon belonged to the other side, so he involved him. The second accused stated that he was blind and did not leave his house. The third accused stated that he was lying at home all day and all night with fever.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel acquitted all the accused.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah with Mr. D.A. Khare appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KEEPING TIMBER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. BOMANJI R. CONTRACTOR.

This was an appeal made by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. One Bomanji Rustomji contractor was charged with keeping timber without a license from the Municipal Commissioner under section 394, of the Bombay Municipal Act, of 1888, as amended by Act II of 1911.

Mr. Purshotam P. Wagh, superintendent of licenses, of the Bombay Municipality, presented a complaint on the 6th August, 1913, in the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay against Bomanji R. Contractor stating that he had kept timber at Bhoiwada Cross-road without a license from the Municipality and committed an offence punishable under section 471 of the said Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the timber had been kept for his own domestic use and therefore he was not liable to pay the license fees.

The magistrate while acquitting the accused said: "In this case the question is whether the timber stacked in the accused' premises at Bhoiwada Road comes within the exception in section 394 (b) of the Municipal Act. That exception contemplates the keeping of timber which may be used for domestic purposes. In such a case no license is necessary. In my opinion timber which is used by a person in the construction of a building which is his own, falls within the exception whether that building is, after construction to be occupied by himself or let to tenants. If the timber were used by the accused for building any premises for another person under a contract then such use of timber would not be domestic use. In the present case there is no evidence that the timber is not to be used for the accused's chawl under construction on the site adjoining the place where the timber is now stacked. The compound in which the timber is stacked belongs to the accused. I cannot find therefore as a fact that the timber is intended to be used for erecting chawls or buildings under a contract."

It was contended that the accused had kept a considerable amount of sawn timber at his premises on the date charged in the complaint. The accused resided at Cumballa Hill and not at the premises where the timber is stated to have been kept. It was incumbent on the accused if he sought bring the case within the exception in section 394 (1) (b) of the Municipal Act to prove that the timber was in fact kept there for a domestic use as the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any exception, was upon the accused person, but that he failed to discharge such *onus*. Under the circumstances of the case the magistrate was wrong in holding that no license was necessary. The meaning of the word "domestic" in the Century Dictionary supported this view.

On behalf of the accused it was contended that the court should take into consideration the case reported in Unreported Criminal Rulings, page 793, where the meaning of the word "domestic use" was given.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel their Lordships held that the accused had stored the timber for a purpose other than domestic, viz, for building and the building was not a domestic purpose, and convicted the accused.

A SPURIOUS HEIR.

PHOTOGRAPH A CONVINCING PIECE OF EVIDENCE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

GANGABHA KALIANSING v. BHIKUBHA.

This was an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Mohile, F. C. Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the plaintiff-appellant's suit, for a declaration that Bhikubha, the second defendent, was not the real son of Mavsinji, Talukdar of Devgana in Dhandhuka Taluka, but was substituted in place of Mavsingji's son, Gugubha, who was born on the 6th December, 1913, and died on the 29th December, of the same year.

A number of witnesses were produced by both sides in the Lower Court. Eleven witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff deposed that Gagubha died on the 29th December, and that his mother Baluba, the first defendant, widow of Mavsingji, who had died on the 12th December, 1913, had gone to Unchdi immediately after her son's death and that she returned with a false son from Pachegam, the village where her parents lived. Eight of the witnesses had deposed that they had actually seen the corpse of Gagubha taken to the burial-ground on the 29th of December.

Twelve witnesses on behalf of the defendents swore that Gagubha did not die at all and that he was subsequently called Bhikhubha. The annual as well as the monthly birth and death register of Devgana contained the entry on the 29th December of the death of Gagubha made by Ramsingji, the acting *mukhi* of the village. The defendant challenged these entries as false, and subsequently made at the instigation of the plaintiff. An important exhibit in the case was a photograph of the boy in dispute taken on the 26th February 1904, about two months, and a half after the birth of Gaguona. The plaintiff alleged that the boy in the photo seemed from his posture, gaze, size, etc., a child of about six or seven months in age, and could not have been the real Gagubha. The testimony of a photographer, and a medical expert supported the plaintiff. The defendants said that the photograph was a distorted one, and taken from a very small distance from the boy, and, therefore, the boy appeared to be bigger in the photograph than he really was.

The Subordinate Judge disbelieved the plaintiff's witnesses and documentary evidence, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit, observing: "If the first defendant had substituted a spurious child in place of her own child, she would not have caught hold of that child while it was being photographed, and would not have consented to have its photo taken. We have read of instances in which wives or widows of wealthy Inamdars, Jahagirdars, Talukdars and even of ruling Chiefs have attempted to bring forward spurious sons even by pretending the farce of having gone through sham accouchements, but we have never heard of a case in which a mother had been so deadened to all her love for her own child as to have gone on the very death of her child to another village in search of another woman's child to be substituted for her lost child."

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the Counsel, reversed the decree of the Lower Court with costs and granted the declaration sought by the plaintiff, that Bhikubha was not the real son of Mavsingji.

The Chief Justice, in the course of an elaborate judgment said: "There is on exhibit in the case which most strongly supports the plaintiff's case that the second defendant is not the child that was born to Baluba, six days before her husband, Mavsingji's death and this is exhibit 63. It appears in one of the abortive criminal prosecutions which Baluba started against Kanansingji and others, by order of the trying Magistrate. The second defendant was photographed by Prannathankar Vandrawandas, who has been examined as a witness in the case. If exhibit 63, the photo of the second defendant, was taken on the 26th February, 1904, it seems to us that the whole fabric of the defendants case must come to the ground. The photograph, to our mind, is a convincing piece of evidence in support of the plaintiff's case, and we think it establishes beyond any reasonable doubt that the second defendant, Bhikubha, whose photo, exhibit No. 63, undoubtedly is, is not the child of Mavsing born on the 6th December, 1903."

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, with Mr. H. V. Divatia, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the respondent.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KAILSGIR KESHAVGIR v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad of giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, an offence under section 182 of the I. P. C., and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

On appeal, the Additional Sessions judge was of opinion that the accused's offence fell more properly under section 193, and altering the finding of the accused's acquittal on the charge under section 193 convicted him of both the alternative charges (under section 193 or section 182) framed by the Magistrate, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 days.

The facts of the case are that on the 22nd April, 1913, the mother of one Ranchod was murdered in the field of the accused Kailasgar, when both Kailasgar and Ranchod were present there. Ranchod went to the Police Patel and complained to him that Kailasgar had done the deed, while Kailasgar ran to the Sub-divisional Magistrate at Anand and stated that Ranchod had killed his own mother in order to bring a false charge of murder against him, concealing the fact that he was present on the scene and adding instead that he had got this information from his cultivators who were working on the spot. Ranchod was acquitted by the Sessions Judge; but Kailasgar was sent in custody to take his trial before the Sub-divisional Magistrate in respect of his statement that he was not present on the scene because he had afterwards admitted that he was present on the spot at the time of the murder.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel discharged the rule.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader represented the Crown.

CHILD STRANGLED BY MOTHER

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

KING-EMPEROR v. RAKHMABAI.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge did not accept the verdict of the jury, as he considered it to be completely unwarranted by the evidence on record.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused is a Brahman widow, aged about 40. Her husband died about three years ago. On the 23rd December last she gave birth to an illegitimate male child who died or was killed almost immediately. The accused took the body, wrapped it in a bundle, and placed it in a quarry near the hut in which she was temporarily staying owing to an epidemic of plague in the city. Her condition was known to some of the neighbours. A Municipal Mukaddam suspected on the 23rd that the accused had done something wrong, and when he questioned her she showed him the place where she had thrown the body. Police made the usual enquiries, arrested the accused, and sent her and the dead body to the hospital. She was then charged with murdering her child.

The accused did not admit having killed the child. Her defence was that the child died soon after it was born and that she took the body away and placed it in the quarry.

After hearing the arguments of the pleaders their Lordships held that the child was strangled to death and convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life. His Lordship Justice Mr. Shah observed that it was clear the child was murdered. The medical evidence was very clear on the point that the death was due to strangulation. At the same time His Lordship wished to draw the attention of the Government to the case and ask that such clemency as might be proper, might be exercised.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

CHOGANLAL BALKISONDAS v. JAINARAYAN KANNAIYALAL.

This was the hearing of a rule on behalf the appellants calling upon the respondents to show cause why the case should not be certified to be a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the appellants in support of the rule.

Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the respondents to show cause.

The plaintiff, a firm of Marwari merchants in Bombay, had filed the present suit against the defendants, who were Cawnpore merchants, claiming from the defendants a sum of Rs. 48,045-15-0 with interest. The plaintiff claimed the amount as being due to them on the account between themselves and defendants, in respect of linseed, rapeseed and cotton transactions into which the plaintiff alleged they had entered as "pucca adatias" of the defendants. The defendants disputed the claim on two grounds. First, that they had not authorized any forward transactions, secondly, that the transactions were wagering and gambling transactions. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Macleod and he decided against the plaintiff on the ground that the transactions in the suit were gambling transactions. His Lordship dismissed the suit; but did not give the defendants their costs. From that decision the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was heard by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor. They upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod and varied the decree of the Lower Court by ordering the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the defendants both in the Lower Court and in the appeal. From this decision of their Lordships the plaintiff-appellants now sought leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that it was necessary that the appeal should involve a substantial question of law in order that leave may be granted. In their Lordships' opinion no such substantial question of law was involved. It might have been a fit case for appeal to the Privy Council on public grounds, but exactly the same questions would come up for decision before the Privy Council in the case of Bhagwandas v Burjorji leave to appeal in which had been recently granted. Their Lordships, therefore, discharged the rule with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff-appellants:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the respondent-defendants:—Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

(For other Legal News see page 14.)

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HIGH COURT.

(Continued from page 13.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINE CASES ON THE CALENDAR.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

The third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced on Friday morning, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding. When the Court assembled in the morning, his Lordship was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Sheriff, and Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, both of whom left after the pleas of the prisoners had been taken.

In all, nine cases have been committed for trial, two cases are of murder and two of falsification of accounts while the rest are minor offences. In all the cases the prisoners claimed to be tried, and his Lordship decided to take up the common jury cases first.

DATURA POISONING.

TWO MEN SENT TO PRISON.

The first case which was disposed of was one in which Inspector E. De'Burgh charged Ganpat Tukaram (25), Shankar Ragunath (30) and Ranoo Tulaji (35) with administering a stupefying drug to Savlia Ranu on the 26th January last, with intent to commit theft, and abetment thereof.

Mr. R. J. Mody, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. N. Athavle defended the second and third accused. The first accused was undefended.

In stating the case for the prosecution, Mr. Mody said that on the afternoon of January 26th the complainant was going from Byculla station to Kurla to bring his wife back home. The first two accused, who were known to him, volunteered to accompany him, and the party eventually reached Kurla about 4 p.m. There they found that the woman's room had been locked and they returned on foot. When they got near Sion bridge, they sat to rest and there the first accused offered a *bidi* (smoke) to the complainant. The latter smoked it, and they re-commenced their journey. The complainant began to feel giddy, and the second accused told him not to worry about it. Near Matunga station however, he grew worse and fell down unconscious. Two railway guards noticed this and they informed the police, who had the complainant removed to hospital where he regained consciousness two days later. He then discovered that he had lost a handkerchief, two silver waist bands and two gold rings. **He lodged a complaint** with the police, who recovered the handkerchief from the house of the first accused, and the ornaments from two Marwari's with whom they had been pledged by the first two accused.

The case against the third accused, who is said to be an officer of the Salvation Army, was that he had gone to the chawl in which the parties to this case resided to teach the Bible. There he told the complainant that he would get back his wife by means of sorcery, and produced several articles including a stud, to inspire confidence. He was also seen giving dhatura poison to the first two accused. This *dhatura*, the prosecution suggested, was put in the *bidi*.

The first accused, in his statement to the Court, said he was innocent, and the case was trumped up against him in consequence of ill-feeling existing between him and the complainant.

The second accused said he had accompanied the complainant at the latter's request.

The third accused said he had belonged to the Salvation Army for several years and was going to the chawl to teach the Bible. He knew nothing about the case.

In summing up, his Lordship said there was no evidence against the third accused, and what little was said against him was unworthy of belief.

The jury unanimously found the first two accused guilty and the third not guilty.

His Lordship ordered the third accused to be acquitted, and sentenced the first accused to five years' and the second to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSIFYING ACCOUNTS.

Abaji Sitaram Karnik (35), was then placed before the same jury on a charge of falsifying accounts.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the prosecution; and the accused was undefended.

In stating the prosecution case, Mr. Kemp said that the accused traded in partnership with one Manilal Tribhowandass in the name of Karnik and Company and he kept the books of the firm. On the 25th, April, he had made an entry in the cash book showing that Rs. 500 had been paid into the Eastern Bank; on the 7th May he made an entry in the same book to show that out of the cash in hand he had paid Rs. 675-14-9 into the Eastern Bank and on 20th June, he wilfully omitted to enter an amount of Rs. 325-6-11 received from the National Financing Corporation, and debited that amount as paid into the Yokohama Specie Bank. All these entries, counsel said, were false.

Evidence was given, and the jury returned a unaimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were adjourned until Saturday (to-day.)

INSOLVENCY COURT.

UNSCRUPULOUS MONEY LENDERS.

A TYPICAL AND GRIEVOUS CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re E. F. Pascal Insolvent.

This was an application by the insolvent for his discharge.

The insolvent is an employee in the Post Office, drawing a salary of Rs. 100 per monnth. Off and on he borrowed small sums from Marwari money lenders, he having a large family to support. On the 12th January, 1914, the Marwari creditors pressed him to pay his debts, and in order to do so he borrowed a sum of Rs. 260 from Natha Galwa and Co., and signed a promissary note for Rs. 850. His total liability being Rs. 3,000 and odd, he paid Rs. 200 to some of the creditors to satisfy them. But on 22nd January, 1914, all his creditors went together to his place of residence and threatened that they would file suits against him. The only course for the insolvent was, therefore, to file his petition, and this he did on the 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Motivala for Natha Galva and Co., who opposed the insolvent's application for discnarge.

During the course of the judgment, his Lordship made strong remarks against dishonest and unscrupulous Marwari money-lenders. He characterised this case as a typical and a grievous one of a person who had fallen into the hands of dishonest and unscrupulous moneylenders. The fact of the insolvent having come to the present condition and position was entirely due to the oppressive manner in which he had been treated by his creditors. His Lordship had carefully read the report of the public examination of the insolvent, and the report of the Official Assignee. The insolvent's gross liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,361, for which he had received very little consideration. According to the Official Assignee's report he had received Rs. 492 only on his gross liability of Rs. 3,361. It was said that the insolvent had stood surety for friends, though his income was barely enough to support him and his family. But he was entirely in the meshes of the Marwaris. His Lordship said that Marwari money-lenders as a rule never parted with their money without making the fullest inquiries regarding the condition of their debtors and the sureties. They must have known that the insolvent was not in a position to stand surety. They took the risk and they must now take the consequences. In his second report the Official Assignee remarked that the insolvent had passed a promissary note for Rs. 991, though he had received Rs. 100 only and that he stood surety for a friend of his on the brink of his insolvency. This was stated by the Official Assignee as a case of an insolvent borrowing money recklessly. His Lordship did not agree with that. Just before his insolvency he was hopelessly in debt and was utterly at the mercy of the Marwaris. His indebtedness was due to the dishonest and unscrupulous ways of the Marwaris. All these facts had been proved in Court. The insolvent was an honest but unfortunate person; and under those circumstances his Lordship gave him his discharge.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner.

231-13—Dastur & Co Jamnabai widow & anr v. Tejpal Nursi & anr Tyabji D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

393-13—Hiralal & Co Elias Haji Ahmed v. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Sheth Shroff D & D. Saffaralli Versi Lalji & ors. Shamrao M & H Part heard Tyabjee D & Co. 8-1-14.

Testamentary Suit

17-13—Bicknell M R & Co Kanji Allarakhia v. Saffaralli Versi Lalji & ors Tyabji D & Co Part heard Shamrae M & H.

Long Causes.

3-13—Daph F & D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella & ors Mehta & D.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

184-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

S. C. of 731-27983-12—Daph F & D Hirji Mulji & anr v. Punja Jairam Madh K & C.

1106-12—Mulji & Th Fazulbhai Peir Mahomed v. Sale Mahomed Peir Mahomed Matubhai J & M.

813-13—Bicknell M R Esmailji Mulla Vullubhai v. Maneckbai widow & ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhai K & G.

1122-12—Manchurshaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs. Harmusji Ruttonji Oomregar & Co a firm Jehangir & S.

837-13—Sabnis & G. Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jeh G & B.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co

655-12—Bhai K & G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gaffer & ors Bick N E & Co. Ty D & Co Payne & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm & ors Shroff W & D.

45-14—Jam R & D Magana Nursey v. Rajanna Nursee & ors Mehta & D.

1149-13—J A Valles Arona Domingo Marianda & anr v. Joaquinve Vincente Pinto & anr Edg G W & Co.

Before The Hon'ble M Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

332-14—Crawford & Co Michael D'Almeida v. Hassanalli Sullemanji.

For Judgment.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Kuppa & ors Mehta & D.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-04—Wadia G & Co Nandlal Thakarseydas & anr v. Shiwshamal Gangaram & ors. Edg G W & Co Part heard 27-3-14.

470-11—Bhai R & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai & anr Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr Raghavaya N &Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr Patell and Ez.

235-07—Patel & Ez. Jaikissondas Rambillas & ors v. Motilal Keshawshaw and anr Surajmal & Co.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji ailas Jetha and anr Captain and V.

103-13—Madhowji K & C R D Sethna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors Edgelow G W & Co Motichand and D.

997-13—Payni & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld v. Alexander Jagabeg and anr In person.

122-13—Jehangir M & S Emma widow & anrs. v. Mahomed Alli Kasoolji & ors. Daph F and D Payn & Co.

953-13—Mulgi and Th. Shaek Osman Abdool Karim v. Gulamally Noor Mahomed Matu J and M.

1125-13—Matu J and M Sulleman Hassan v. Mahomed Yoosuf Hafi Esmail and anr Payne and Co Little & Co.

321-10—Matubhai J & M Herji Jaitha & Co a firm v. Jivraj Pachan and ors.

977-12—Motichand & D Messrs. Maganlal Dalechand a firm v. Ahmerchand Khemchand & anr Amin and D.

1186-13—Mulla and M Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

9-14—Payne & Co Deoram Keshowji Mistry v. Nanabhoy Govind Chitre Purnand & Co.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co a firm and anr Madhavjee K & C Mirza M and M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF BANKING COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Olieviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Malad Ganesh Kothavle and Krishna Ganesh Kothavle with criminal breach of trust in respect of motor accessories, valued at about Rs. 2,000.

Shirdar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation, and the two accused mentioned above were arrested on Thursday. The charge against them was that they disposed of the motor accessories after the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company had taken possession of the Wai Motor Car Company, of which Shridhar Kothavle was proprietor.

Inspector Morris asked that the accused might be sent to Wai to take their trial there.

His worship granted the application and ordered the accused to be sent to Wai to take their trial before the First Class Magistrate there.

AMIR'S DARBAR AT JELLALABAD

EXPLAINS BENIFITS OF HIS RULE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April, 3.

A Frontier Correspondent writes: The Amir held a Durbar at Jellalabad on the 21st March. His Majesty made a speech recalling the benefits he had conferred on his subjects by improving roads and reducing taxes and octroi dues etc., and then expressed his astonishment that his subjects should display a rebellious spirit as the Jagismangals and Badrans had done. He also alluded to the habit of looting solitary travellers and ordered all bad characters to be sent to Kabul for punishment. The Durbaris promised obedience and also undertook to raise their clans and march against the Jagismangal sect if required to do so. The Amir then announced his intention of founding an Arabic school in Jellalabad District at which military drill would be taught to students. His Majesty promised an annual donation of Rs. 12,000 and the Durbaris responded with subscriptions of Rs. 40,000. His Majesty also announced that he would shortly raise all civil and military salaries and finally gave orders for the construction of permanent cantonments at Kandahar, Khost, Jellalabad, Balamurghab and other places on the border.

WELLINGTON SANATORIUM.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, April, 3.

The sanatorium season at Wellington has been opened. Convalescents numbering nearly four hundred from Burma and various parts of the Madras Presidency have arrived. Major W. A. Hutchinson, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who arrived from Burma, took over the duties of the Commandant of the Sanatorium from Captain R. E. Power, of the Buffs, who was officiating.

The chief event of the season will be the opening of the Lawley Hospital by Lord Pentland. The hospital was built from public contributions, Government grant and Municipal funds.

CAUVERY WATERS IN DISPUTE.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE'S AWARD.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April, 3.

It is understool that the Arbitration Committee presided over by Sir Henry Griffin in connection with the storage of Cauvery waters, have decided the law applicable to disputes between the two parties. They have upheld that the agreement of 1892 existing between the Governments of Madras and Mysore must alone be held to decide the points at issue. They seem to have also settled the fair and reasonable limit of supply of water for existing Madras irrigation. The Committee appear to have adopted a mean between extreme contentions of the two parties by allowing a 6½ feet flow over the Cauvery dam. How much of this is to be contributed by Mysore at the Kamtambadi Reservoir and how much by Madras and the places for measurement of these supplies is now engaging the attention of the Committee who will give their final award at Ootacamund about the 14th instant.

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GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITIES.

"NEEDLESS OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE."

SIR A. MOOKERJEE'S PROTEST.

At the annual convocation of the Calcutta University held last Saturday, the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, the retiring Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his speech after reviewing the history of the work during the year just elapsed which was a record of uninterrupted progress, said:—

There now remains one further topic only, on which I cannot on this occasion refrain from making a few remarks, a topic, indeed, of the deepest importance, which I approach, I will not say with apprehension, but with every special sense of responsibility. The topic is one on which I have not touched in any previous Convocation address, although it has constantly been in my mind and more than once has tempted me to give it utterance. If now I speak out with some measure of freedom, it is because a man who is about to take leave from an important office on the one hand may claim certain privileges, and on the other hand feels more strongly than ever the imperative call of duty. The question which agitates my mind is that of the degree and measure of ultimate independent authority which a corporation such as the University of Calcutta is entitled to claim. It is well understood that an Indian University, which is the trustee and guardian of great public interests, is ultimately accountable for all its measures to Government, whether that Government be provincial or supreme. The Universities rest on legislative enactments, emanating from the supreme authority; their functions and duties are defined thereby, and they may legitimately be held accountable to the supreme authority for the way in which they exercise their functions and discharge their duties. Cases are imaginable in which a University might grossly neglect its duties or else take measures directly opposed to great public interests, and thereby might render itself liable to incisive interference, possibly complete suspension of its functions, by the supreme authority. This nobody will dispute in an extreme case, in a crisis of a grave nature. But without imagining crises of an exceptional nature, one may admit that the supreme authority is, in the interests of the community, entitled, nay bound, to follow with attention the work of the University and, should the public interest clearly demand it, to interfere, possibly with a remonstrance, possibly even with a veto. Cases again may occur, in which the Government are in possession of important information which was not shared by the University authorities at the time when they decreed a certain measure and in the light of which that measure may appear objectionable or altogether impossible; in such cases intervention on the part of Government, in some form or other, may possibly be justified. These general principles need not be seriously disputed. The doubts and difficulties begin when we come to concrete cases, and try to define the exact line which separates the sphere within which what for the sake of brevity I will call Government interference, is justified, from the sphere within which the University authorities in the interest of efficient discharge of duty, should be allowed absolutely free hand. The task of delimitation, no doubt, presents difficulties; but it cannot be declined. For I do not hesitate to say so—there have been, in the course of the last three years, instances, by no means few, in which the action of the University has been interferred with in a way which I cannot characterise otherwise than needless.

ENTITLED TO INDEPENDENCE OF ACTION.

Let us consider for a moment the lines on which the University is constituted. Ultimate authority in all University matters rests with the Senate. The Senate of the Calcutta University consists of one hundred Ordinary Fellows of whom eighty are directly nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor. It may be assumed that care and judgment is exercised in the selection of men who are fully fit for their important position, men who have given general proof of capacity and character, and who moreover are specially interested in or acquainted with, the various aspects and problems of education in its different grades. Of the remaining twenty members of the Senate, ten are directly elected by Registered Graduates and ten by the Faculties; and we may hence accurately state that the Senate is practically, that is to the extent of ninety per cent., a body of educational experts nominated by Government. The Syndicate, again, the Faculties, the Board of Studies are essentially Special Committees elected by the Members of the Senate mainly from amongst themselves, and from educational experts nominated by Government. The Vice-Chancellor, the business head of the University, is directly nominated by Government, and every important measure proposed by the Syndicate requires the sanction of the Senate which, as I have said, consist almost exclusively of nominees of Government. An evident corollary of the constitution of the University, thus shortly characterized appears to me to be that the University is a corporation, a *priori* entitled to confidence on the part of Government and fully entitled to independence of action within its own sphere, a sphere quite sufficiently limited "ab initio" by University Acts and Regulations, which lay down with great vigour the general lines on which the University has to be managed. But is such independence practically allowed? Far from it, as the history of the last ten years amply proves. I on purpose refer to those ten years, because they represent a period of unusual activity which offered quite special opportunity to test the soundness of the present rules of procedure.

I make no doubt that the members of this University will understand me, will feel with me, if I state that the present occasion is to me a moving one, I may say, a solemn one. I have addressed as Vice-Chancellor seven Convocations before this day. It is now eight years ago that the confidence of the Government of India summoned me to the place and dignity which I shall now relinquish in a few days. Eight years is a long span of time and as time is most truly measured by the amount of work that may have been achieved or attempted within it, these last eight years really mean for me a much longer period. For, although I may sincerely assert that from a very early stage, my life has been an exceptionally laborious one the period during which I have presided over this University has made vastly greater claims on my energy and strength than any previous period of the same duration.

WELL-DEFINED OPPOSITION.

I too, or let me rather say, we too—I and my helpers—have worked by the sweat of our brows, have spent laborious days and anxious nights; we too have hoped for a glorious harvest, a harvest not palpable but not the less real on that account a harvest in the fields of the spirit and the intellect, supplying nourishment which a great people needs, no less than wholesome material bread, pure water, a pure atmosphere. We have prepared the ground and now see the first fruit of our labours. But here also how much may not happen to prevent the full ripening of the harvest. I must admit that when I recall to memory all the difficulties it gave us such heavy trouble to overcome, and when I picture to myself in my imagination all the difficulties that may beset the future path of the Universiy I have moments of deep anxiety. The steady opposition which we had to face is not yet crushed,—and it is all the more dangerous when it chooses to move in the dark. Sympathy has failed us in quarters where we had a right to demand it, and where we confidently reckoned on it. But more even than well defined opposition and clearly declared want of sympathy. I dread want of fortitude and energy on the part of those who at the bottom view our efforts with approbation, I dread that pusillanimity which shrinks at the first rough collision with determined hostility, that cowardly spirit of compromise which so often induces the weak man to accept a fraction of the reward for which he has hitherto contended, while one resolute step in advance, one bold thrust of the sword might have secured for him the whole glorious prize. All these dangers I vividly realise and hence my feelings are sometimes not unlike those of the husbandman when he sees dark clouds massing on the horizon and hears the muffled sound of distant thunder. no me also nothing is left but to hope, to pray, to trust. I feel that a mighty new spirit has been roused, a spirit that will not be quenched; and it is conviction indeed, is a deep comfort to me at the moment when I take leave from work dear to me for so many weighty reasons. The workers pass away; the solid results of their work remain and fructify. I thus bid farewell to my colleagues and fellow workers, not without hope for the future of my University, but yet with a great measure of inward contentment: and let this be my last word—from the depths of my soul there rises a fervent prayer for the perennial welfare of our *Alma Mater*—for whom it was given to me to do much work and suffer to some extent—and of that greater parental divinity to whom even our great University is a mere handmaiden as dear as my beloved motherland.

BACK TO LIFE.

SOLDIER'S "RESURRECTION" IN A MORTUARY IN INDIA.

An amazing story of a man's "resurrection" was told at Sothuampton on March 19, during the disembarkation of the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who have just returned home after eighteen years' service abroad, says the "Daily News." The subject of hte narrative was Private McDever, who although still comparatively a young man, has snow-white hair.

McDever was seriously ill with fever in India. At four o'clock one afternoon he was pronounced to be dead, and was taken to the mortuary preparatory to interment, which, on account of the hot weather, takes place a few hours after death. Two hours after the removal of the "body" the sentry on duty at the mortuary was startled by hearing a loud knocking within.

Procuring the keys, he opened the door, and was horrified to see McDever moving about on a salb. The sentry was so unnerved by the shock that, it was stated, he lost his reason and died. McDever, whose hair had turned white through fright, was removed to hospital, and recovered. He formed one of the escort for the colours yesterday.

A SORT OF HYSTERIA.

Geheimrath Joseph Kohler, Professor of Jurisprudence at Berlin University, recently discussed the Suffragette outbreak learnedly in the "Lokalanzeiger," comparing it to the religious mania of other epochs, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

Professor Kohler summarised his conclusions regarding the proper way of dealing with this hysteria (which he also compared in its violence to Nihilism) thus: "Society must retain complete composure. There must be no false sympathy. He who today feels sympathy for a hysterical woman is to-morrow her slave, and sympathy for hysteria en masse is a sin against society." He says Suffragettes should be made on all accounts to complete their sentences. If they become very weak they should be transferred to the prison hospitals, but on no account released.

The article is interesting because Professor Kohler is, as he admits himself, a warm supporter of female suffrage.

TERRORISM IN PORTUGAL.

AMNESTY NO REAL ACT OF OBLIVION.

NEED FOR BRITISH VIGILANCE.

The present position of political prisoners in Portugal is explained by Lord Lytton, Chairman of the British Protest Committee, who, in a letter to "The Daily Mail," says:—

"Those whose sympathy with the sufferings of the Portuguese political prisoners has been aroused during the last three years by the first-hand evidence supplied by Mr. Aubrey Bell, Mr. Francis Mc-Cullagh, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and Mr. Philip Gibbs, will have read with feelings of relief and satisfaction the recent announcement in the Press that on February 20 an Amnesty Bill had been passed by the Portuguese Parliament, and that all the unhappy victims of the Republic were once more at liberty.

"To those who are imperfectly acquainted with the facts, it would appear from such an announcement that the efforts of the British Protest Committee had been triumphantly successful, and that the complete general amnesty demanded by the meetings at the Æolian Hall, London, on April 22, 1913, and at the Westminster Palace Hotel on February 6 last, had been secured.

NOT A GENERAL AMNESTY.

"A close examination of the text of this Bill, however, and a more intimate knowledge of the political situation in Portugal, prove such gratification to be premature. The Bill is very far from being the complete general amnesty for which we have pleaded, but a measure so marred by exclusions, so limited by conditions, that unless it is interpreted in a very different spirit from that which is indicated either by the wording of its clauses, or the past record of the Republican Government, it will fail completely to dispel the bitterness, distrust, and discontent, which are the logical result of five years of violent persecution.

"I do not suggest that the amnesty is entirely illusory, or that the expression of British public opinion has achieved nothing. It is, at least, a matter for sincere rejoicing that all the political prisoners, many of whom have been kept in prison for more than a year without trial, are now said to be at liberty. What this must mean to them is made evident, by the grim statement of fact that, of those released, a large number are found to be insane from their recent sufferings.

"Article 1 of the new Act grants an amnesty to all individuals, either in prison or in exile who have, been, 'tried and convicted of political crimes,' whilst Article 2 excludes from such amnesty the 'chiefs, leaders or instigators of those to whom the preceding article refers.' These latter are to be banished from Portugal, and imprisoned in fortresses in the islands or colonies if they attempt to return.

"Though the Portugese Government may contend that it is not unreasonable exclude from pardon the real leaders of any genuine anti-Republican revolution, yet it is well to remember how such exclusions were regarded by the British Government in 1847. Portugal, at that time, had been devastated by repeated civil wars. British public opinion had demanded a general amnesty. The Lisbon Ministry suggested making twelve exceptions from among the rebel leaders, most of whom had been captured sword in hand.

"Lord Palmerston, in the name of the British people and the British Government, replied that the banishment of these leaders would be in the highest degree impolitic and invidious, and that by a general amnesty he meant an amnesty without any exceptions—this measure being, in his judgment, the only way to bring about a definite and lasting peace and reconcile all parties to the Government. Accordingly, the amnesty was extended and the country pacified.

"In the present case, the action of the Portuguese Government exactly conforms to the precedent, as again they put at twelve the number of those who are excluded from the amnesty and have been banished from the country. If the action of the British Government were to conform as closely to the precedent of 1847, there would be more hope of a permanent peace in Portugal.

"PACKED" COURT-MARTIAL.

"So much for those who have actually been tried and condemned. The position of the larger number, who have been imprisoned without trial, is not so clear. They also are for the present at liberty, but they may at any moment be brought before the same packed courts-martial, which have already, either without evidence or in spite of evidence, condemned to the penitenciaria so many men notoriously innocent.

"How will the new Act affect them? Their momentary freedom is illusory, for the amnesty is no Act of oblivion in their case. They still await trial, but there is no guarantee that they will be afforded a fair trial before a jury, and there is no guarantee that, if convicted, they may not be sentenced to imprisonment or banishment as 'leaders or instigators.'

"It is evident that the wording of Article II., which makes certain exclusions from the amnesty granted in Article I., is more significant, more sinister, in the case of these persons than in that of the persons who have already been tried and convicted. The value of the amnesty, therefore, depends entirely on the spirit in which this Article is interpreted, and the utmost vigilance will be necessary on the part of the British public in order to prevent a tyrannical and vindictive interpretation of this Article, at variance with the spirit in which the amnesty has been both offered and received.

"Any general amnesty, which was a real act of oblivion for all past political acts or opinions, would enable such refugees to return to their native land without fear of arrest, except for some offence against the Republic committed after their return. But the Amnesty Bill, which has recently been passed, makes the return of these exiles impossible, and actually arms the Government with fresh powers against them."

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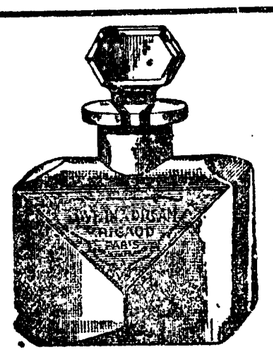

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BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

DR. CURSETJI'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

I. M. S. AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSION.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Saturday last, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, President of the Union delivered a lengthy speech from which we take the following extracts:—

Gentlemen, I may be permitted to remark that, in the absence of any more cogent or convincing arguments, we have been now and again charged with *"an attitude of suspicion and distrust,"* and the usual loose talk trotted out with regard to our "strained and irreconcilable relations with the members of the Indian Medical Service," capped by a rather amusing homily on "our duty to keep a permanent position for them in our grateful bosoms." Such insane and rapid utterances scarcely deserve any serious discussion, for they are apt to widen, instead of narrowing, the breach. They may, therefore, be dismissed with the remark, that as a matter of fact our mutual relations have never been in any sense *irreconciliable*, and that if they are in any way *strained*, even officious people cannot say it is the fault of the independent medical profession. For I shall be only echoing their true inward feeling if I ventured to say that we yield to none, not even to the most devoted admirers of the Indian Medical Service, in our grateful appreciation of the kindliness of heart and personal interest evinced by some of its members as our professors and teachers. Each generation of students and practitioners has appreciated their personal work and worth most readily and loyally. But even their intense gratitude cannot blind them to the painful fact that a strong feeling of exclusiveness has hitherto pervaded and unfortunately still prevails in that service, which denies the just recognition of the legitimate claims of the independent medical profession.

"AN ATTITUDE OF SUSPICION AND DISTRUST."

With regard to the other unfounded charge of "an attitude of suspicion and distrust," I should not have taken any more serious notice of it, but for the fact that, in reply to a valedictory address recently presented to a highly placed official of the Indian Medical Service by some of his friends and admirers, he is reported to have said, "the energy which is now expended on organisations the object of which appears to be not the union, but the disunion of the profession, would if expended in the service of the profession as a whole rather than in that of some particular section or clique, be sufficient to accomplish great things." Well, Gentlemen, he independent medical profession can conscientiously say that they have waited, and waited but waited in vain for even a tardy rousing of the monopolist conscience to a bare sense of justice and fair play. And if after patiently and wearily waiting for more than a quarter of a century we find, that in spite of our repeated appeals and respectful representations, we are still to be the same "outcast" class to-day that we were deemed to be a quarter of a century ago, is it any wonder we should at last turn our energies to the organization of a body like the Bombay Medical Union, not to creat *"disunion in the profession,"* or foster *"an attitude of suspicion and distrust,"* but simply to safeguard its most legitimate interest and point out the many glaring injustices that have been perpetrated in the name of an unduly inflated "War Reserve," and the "exigencies of the Indian Military Medical Service, and its attractiveness." If this is to be labelled as an "attitude of suspicion and distrust,"—well, all I can say is, we are prepared, in all honesty and frankness, to plead guilty to that unfounded charge. We have also been now and again openly taunted by interested people *for not having done any original research or scientific work.* As another example of these one-sided aspersions, I will recall to your mind the stormy and acrimonious controversy that raged in our University Senate and in our local press more than 25 years ago, even round that simple question of substituting the degree of M. B. for our medical graduates, instead of the mis-named degree of L. M. & S. During the course of that debate, one of the stalwart apologists of the official side openly remarked, that "the majority of them were not fit to hold degrees in this University, owing to the want of a wide general culture," and challenged them "to point out even two out of nearly three hundred licentiates in medicine who had done any real scientific work in medicine or surgery, or in sanitary science." I only quote these instances as samples of the many narrow minded and unjust aspersions that have been cast at the Indian medical graduates from time to time, and even at the present day. They serve to show the intense caste feeling that has prevailed, and still prevails, not to allow the official monopoly of all the fat and important appointments to be in any way broken through by any outsider, no matter how able, or how distinguished his qualifications.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIANS.

As an answer to our present day critics, I will, with your permission, quote here the very words I used on the occasion of that controversy, in one of my letters to the local press, for the simple reason that they hold almost as good to-day as they did 25 years ago. I then said, "Place us in the advantageous position for observation and original research work, at present so entirely occupied by the heaven-born—men of the Indian Medical Service, and then judge us by our results. But not till then. A constant cry has been raised on the part of our young men for a fair field and better opportunities for work. But the opportunities had been most strenuously denied then on each and every occasion, by the very men who now come forward and lecture them on their want of original work. Original work, forsooth! The Service men have so many large hospitals and dispensaries under their entire control and supervision, so many independent and varied charges in which to exercise their talents, and yet what is the practical outcome? The mountain has been in labour for nearly half a century, but the result is comparatively speaking as poor as it is ridiculous. Nothing very original has been attempted or achieved on this side of India, except by half a dozen talented and earnest men out of so many hundreds in the Service. Have we not rather the right to ask our self-constituted critics, where and what have been our opportunities, where are the fields provided for our medical graduates for fresh and original work, and where the opportunities given for utilising our best energies and our best intellects?" Except for a few stray morsels, all legitimate opportunities have been denied us to which we are justly entitled. This unfair and invidious exclusion we have borne patiently during all these years. But even our strongest opponents will not deny that "the old order changeth yielding place to new," and that the time has surely come for a due recognition of our just claims. The cry of our young men has been only for a fair field and no favour. That cry has been in time and again strenuously voiced and supported by the Bombay Medical Union. But it has been more or less a cry in the wilderness, a cry on perfectly deaf ears so to say. For, except for some tutorships and fellowships, two or three minor professorships in the Grant Medical College, and a dozen or so appointments as honorary surgeons and assistants surgeons to the solitary Sir J. J. Hospital, we are to-day where we were a quarter of a century ago. And what is worse, even where such appointments have been made, equal facilities for work have been, I am sorry to say, practically denied to the incumbents. Where such facilities have been given, as for example in the case of three of our most distinguished medical *confreres*. the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, than whom none has been more distinguished, and Drs. Row and Surveyor, they have been utilised to very good purpose, as evidenced by their original contributions and excellent research work. In recognition of such work one of them, Dr. Row, has had the unique honour of the honorary degree of D. Sc. conferred upon him by the University of London, and his election last year, to the vice-presidentship of the section of Tropical Medicine by the British Medical Association, only serves to show how his original research work has been recognised and appreciated in a freer atmosphere. I might also refer to the research work done by the late Dr. B. P. Gadhially who spent some years under Professor Hankin at Agra, to the latter's entire satisfaction, and later on as Public Analyst to the Bombay Municipality, in which capacity he is also acknowledged to have done very good work. I would also refer to the useful work being done by his successor Dr. L. L. Joshi, the present Municipal Analyst, during the last two or three years on the all important Milk question of our City. Similarly I would point to the Bacteriological work done by Mr. Avari, of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. This has been acknowledged by his immediate superiors, Surgeon-General Bannerman and Major Glen Liston, both of whom considered his qualifications and aptitude for such research work high enough to get him appointed to be one of the Indian Members of the English Plague Research Commission.

Again the valuable and original work done by our distinguished member, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases and Maratha Plague Hospitals, in connection with Leprosy, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Cholera &c., and with the different Plague Commissions during the last 17 years of plague, is too well-known to need recapitualation here. For that work, he has been the recipient of the high honour of a "Chevalier" of the Order of the Crown of Italy from the Italian Government, and of the unique distinction of the degree of M. D. *Honoris Causa*, from the Frieburg University, at the special recommendations of the Italian Commission, and of the Dean of the Medical Faculty of that University, respectively. So also can we point to the honorary work done in several large and special hospitals and colleges in Calcutta, entirely organised and directed by distinguished Indian medical men. Several large general and special hospitals, maternities and clinics are also entirely conducted by honorary Indian Physicians and Surgeons in our own city, with credit to themselves and the entire confidance of their patients. Medical and surgical work of a very high order is being done by most of these men, such as would challenge favourable comparison with similar work done anywhere else in India. If similar opportunities be given to our other distinguished young men, I have not the slightest doubt they will amply justify their selection, and do credit to the Indian Medical Profession by their steady and earnest attention to the task entrusted to them, and by their original research work.

Let me now briefly touch upon some questions of importance affecting our local independent medical profession. One of these is the vexed question of.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

As you are aware, repeated efforts have been made on this side of India during the last 35 years, to get such an act passed by Government, but without avail. But when at last it came, after persistent struggle and weary waiting, as the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1913, it came as a surprise, and the result has been as unexpected as it is disappointing and contrary to our prayers. It therefore remains a vexed question as bad as ever. For, Gentlemen, you knew what were the expectations under which the profession agitated for the passing of such an Act for Bombay, what they wanted and what they have got. All they asked for was a bit of honest bread to which they were legitimately entitled and wished to legally earn, and, I regret to say, they have been given a stone instead! They asked for nothing more than a recognition of a separate and distinctive register of their own duly qualified men under the Act, men holding high University degrees and qualifications. Their only object was to enable the public to distinguish the men *duly* qualified to practice their profession, after a sound preliminary general culture and a scientific training of full 5 years in various branches of medical science, from the *irregular* practitioners, and from men with very inferior general culture and superficial training. But they have all been lumped together under a common schedule, with the Military Assistant Surgeons, the sub-assistant Surgeons and the passed medical pupils of the vernacular schools, all admittedly inferior, in one and the same register, without the slightest apparent distinction in their status or their legal rights or privileges. The local medical profession has unfortunately no option but to submit to the inexorable degree of the Legislature, whether they like it or not. But because they are obliged to do so, no one can venture to assert that the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 was what the local medical profession wanted in their representations to Government, through their two recognised mouth-pieces, the Grant College Medical Society in the year 1880 and the Bombay Medical Union in the year 1887. The very fact of a memorial from almost the entire local Medical Profession to the Secretary of State for India, strongly protesting, at a very largely attended public meeting, against the lines of the proposed legislation, and signed by over 300 duly qualified medical men of this Presidency, and the strong opposition the Act encountered in the local Legislative Council, is proof positive that the act is most unpopular and requires careful amendment at an early date.

A NEW HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A large combined general and special hospital, for admision of the sick of all communities, could be easily manned by the independent medical profession of our City, under the direct supervision and control of the Municipal Corporation. Such a complete hospital, modelled somewhat on the lines of the European General or the Sir J. J. Hospital, with *annexes* for special diseases, if located in a large open space near the thickly populated northern suburbs of the City, somewhere between Byculla and Parel, will prove not only of great help and benefit to our poor and labouring classes as well as our mill-hands, but also in the advancement of medical science. For such a hospital might in time come to form a fitting appanage to a well equipped teaching institution of the medical sciences which might be recognised by our University as an independent Medical College. It might be conducted on the lines of the Grant Medical College by trained professors and a well qualified teaching staff, selected more or less from the independent medical profession.

Speaking on the subject of the selection of the College staff, let me here refer in passing to the welcome announcement recently made in the local Legislative Council regarding the creation of the new post of a full time Dean at the Grant Medical College, who will be required to devote his entire attention to its administration, and will not be allowed any private practice. He is intended to take the place of the Principal of the College, a large portion of whose time is necessarily taken up at present by private practice, to the great detriment of the best interests of students. The new appointment will in every way be a step in the right direction, and our best thanks are due to His Excellency's Government, for it. Such an appointment will materially help to keep that thorough and careful supervision over the students and their studies which is so essential and so badly needed, but which I regret to say is allowed to slide considerably at present. I believe I shall be only voicing the opinion of the local Medical profession, if I ventured to make an earnest appeal to His Excellency the Governor in this matter, and to respectfully submit for his favourable consideration the suggestion that if the creation of the new appointment is to do any real good to the cause of medical education in this City, the selection of the incumbent who is to preside over the destinies of the medical students should not be once again narrowed down within the limits of the "vested interests" of the I. M. S., but should be made from the much broader field outside it, which will allow of the choice of a really capable man from amongst those best qualified for it by their connection with the leading Universities and Medical Schools of the United Kingdom.

Returning to the scheme for a new Medical College and Hospital, a separate building attached to these institutions might be located within the same area, or somewhere near it, as

A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

with specially conducted classes under trained men, and open to all medical students and medical practitioners without distinction of caste, colour or creed. The foundation of such a school of Tropical Medicine has been already laid by H. E. Lord Carmichael in Calcutta last January, as you are aware, and a lakh of rupees has been granted by the Government of India towards founding and equipping its research laboratories. We in Bombay, with our proud motto of *Urbs Prima in India*, cannot afford to lose that proud privilege we have acquired by our civic activities, and lag behind in the race in these days of progress and advancement. It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction we welcome the recent public announcement of H. E. Lord Willingdon, that such a school is going to be an accomplished fact in our City also, at no distant date. It will be readily admitted that such Tropical Schools and Research Institutes are more appropriately located and worked in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and in other tropical countries, than in London or Liverpool. Their proper place is here, in India, in the midst of more appropriate surroundings, and with all the varied materials necessary for the research work near at hand. Such should be the dream, and, as you are aware, such has been our dream, the dream of the entire independent medical profession of this Presidency to bring into existence a combined Medical College, Hospital, and School of Tropical Medicine, in our City. But, Gentlemen, dreams by themselves do not ever crystalise into rupees, annas and pies; nor do mere ideals become accomplished facts, unless and until a sustained, whole-hearted and united effort is made by those best fitted to do so. It is all very well for people to take function to their souls in thinking that *they* were the people who *first* made the suggestion for the foundation of a new Medical College in our City, and that it was *their* idea that was subsequently quoted by others. Ideals, however, cannot ever count for accomplished facts, and one concrete realisation is worth any number of these "ideals." But even the idea of a new Medical School for our City is, as you are well aware, ancient history. The desirability of having such an independent medical school was fully discussed and adopted some thirty years ago by the Grant College Medical Society, by a formal resolution under the sympathetic presidency of Dr. Henry Cook the then Principal of the Grant Medical College, and forwarded to the Bombay Government. The resolution, however, never came to any tangible result, because, as we know, Colleges cannot be built and equipped without money any more than bricks can be made without straw. It is only when people leave aside idle talk, and selfless and earnest workers put their shoulders to the wheel, and the profession as a whole give their due share along with the Government, the Corporation and the general public, that anything practical can ever be achieved. It is however a matter of satisfaction to know, that although this somewhat prohibitively costly dream of a large Hospital, College, and Tropical School, may appear very ambitious, and its *complete* realisation still far, far away, such a scheme, I believe, is coming much nearer fruition than ever before. For, Gentlemen, as I have said above, Government are already maturing their scheme for a school of Tropical Medicine, and the building of a large and well-equipped hospital has also been under consideration in the Council of our Municipal Corporation for some time past, whilst the formation of a new Medical College has been seriously exercising the mind of our foremost citizen and leader of public opinion, and it is possible we may come to see its foundation and completion in the very near future, with the generous help of one of our City's princely philanthropists.

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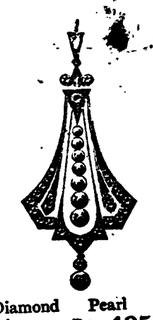
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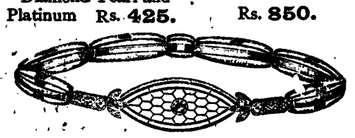
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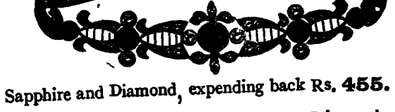
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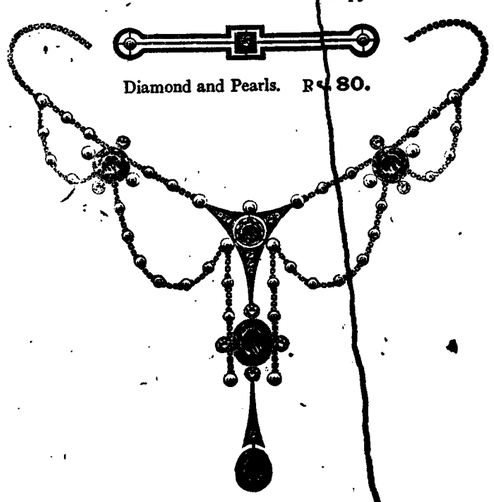
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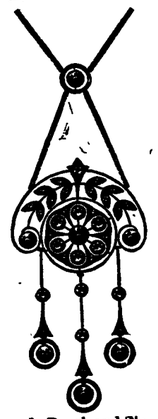
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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Though the new spring materials and the new spring colours offered show very slight modifications of what has long been familiar, still some of the novelties are both genuine and attractive. There is a wonderful range of purple tones, through all the tints of mauve and hydrangea, shading off into some exquisite blues, of which the new mist-blue stands out as pre-eminently fascinating. Both stried, and flowered fabrics seem likely to be a good deal worn, and plain and striped materials will also be frequently used in combination. The fashion for having the sleeves of a different material, and even of a different colour, from that of the gown, is being revived; and the cape or mantle for outdoor wear also appears to be coming into fashion after years of absolute suppression.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

Most of the newest hats are still worn so as to hide nearly all the hair, except those that turn up very sharply on one side. But in gusty spring weather there is much to be said in favour of the smart, close-fitting, brimless toque, and the very pretty design given in our illustration will certainly find many admirers. The brim, though that, indeed, hardly seems to be the correct term, is composed of black velvet, while the crown is of pleated silk, arranged to rise higher at the back than in the front; and the only decoration consists in two smart French roses in a deep tint of shaded pink. It is said that these very close-fitting hats are to be the precursors of the revival of the "coal-scuttle"; but the wide-brimmed hat is too becoming ever to be driven out for long.

A CHARMING BLOUSE.

The blouse is always with us, though prophecies of its final and complete extinction are constantly made. The fact is that as long as coats and skirts are worn blouses will be needed, whether made to match the skirt exactly or in some contrasting material. A pretty design for a blouse of the latter kind is given in our illustration. But the harmony of the whole costume which is so desirable could be satisfactorily attained by making the collar and waistband shade with the colour of the skirt. For example, with a blue serge skirt the blouse would look well realised in a flowered delaine or voile or in figured silk in which the pattern was marked by a note of blue, while the collar and the folded waistband would be of either blue velvet or blue satin to match the skirt. The guimpe is composed of pleated lawn.

A USEFUL TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

In spite of the fashion for elaborate draparies and full tunics, the plain coat and skirt continues to hold its own. It is always serviceable, always becoming, and, if well cut, looks throughly smart. In our illustration we give a design for such a plain but smart costume which even the home dress maker might undertake without any serious misgiving. The material chosen is ratine, but any nice cloth or tweed would serve the purpose very well. The collar and cuffs are of velvet, to match or contrast with the cloth as might be desired; but the handsome frogs and buttons should match. The coat is cut in the sacque style, which is perhaps the simplest style of all to make up, and the sleeves are set plainly into the very low armhole, whereby much troublesome shoulder-fitting is avoided. The skirt is quite plain, but cut in the best style, and slightly narrowing towards the ankles.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Palm Sunday 5th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Agutter in G. Hymns 99,98,309,107; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Preacher, the Rev. Fr. Barton, S.S. J.E., Canticles, Chants, Hymns, 99,106.200. Collections for Cathedral High Schools Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong and Sermon, at 6-30 p.m. Preacher Revd. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Forss Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Shortened Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Rev. C. E. Hodge, Chaplain of Byculla, will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Procession and Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: Preacher: Rev. W. Thomson M.A. Psalm 24 (7-10) St. George's Edinburgh Hymns 438,540,226.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Sermon to men: Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright, 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart, 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., afternoon Service. Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

"THE TIMES" AT A PENNY.

On March 16, for the first time in its long history, "The Times" is sold for a penny, says "The Times" in its leading editorial note. It has never been the practice of this journal to discuss private affairs in public, and we do not propose on this occasion to depart from a salutary rule. But the affairs of "The Times" are in a sense the affairs of the nation, and the public is entitled to know something of the causes which have made the change possible, and of the object with which it is made. For a hundred years and more "The Times" has been read, in one form or another, by the governing classes of the Empire and by the more critical members of every class; but the supply has never been in accordance with the demand. In other words, the price has restricted the circulation; and hitherto it has been impossible to lower the price without lowering, at the same time, the standard of quality, quality, whether technical or intellectual, which it has been the ambition of those responsible for "The Times" to maintain. In the past the influence of "The Times" has not, we may fairly claim, been limited by the restrictions thus placed on its circulation; and we take this opportunity of acknowledging the generous tributes paid, in recognition of this fact, by many of our contemporaries last week. It should also be clearly understood that the circulation of "The Times" has been as large of late years as at any previous period in its career, and that it has been steadily increasing. The high price of a newspaper does not necessarily lessen its influence, but it tends to make its influence indirect.

MORE DIRECT INFLUENCE.

The lower the price, the more direct the influence; and from the first it has been the policy of "The Times" to lower the price so far as may be consistent with the maintenance of the standard. In witness of this we may recall that, thirty years ago we published one of the first halfpenny morning newspapers in this country, and that for forty years the substance of "The Times" has been reproduced in a popular weekly edition. Such concessions have been made possible only by changes in the mechanical conditions of newspaper production. For some years the gradual perfecting of these conditions has lessened the cost of production, and to-day we are able, with confidence and without hesitation, to lower the price without altering the quality. There will be no change in the size or in the contents of "The Times;" and there will be no change, we need hardly add, in the tone of the paper, or in the causes to which it gives its support. In the years to come the influence of "The Times," we are justified in believing, will be wider and more direct than in the past; and that belief will not lessen the sense of responsibility among all who, in high station or in low, are united in a proud service and in the maintenance of a great tradition.

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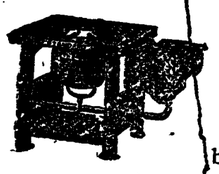

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* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tonic Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

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PARLIAMENTARY REFORMS.

HEART OF MR. GALSWORTHY

PLANS FOR CLEARING THE WAY.

Mr. John Galsworthy's remarkable letter to the "Times," in which he protested against "the absence of meaning and purpose in our politics," has caused much discussion, says "Public Opinion."

Many agree heartily with his protest, but think that he did not make out so good a case as he might have done against the waste of Parliamentary time and that the subjects he suggested for urgent discussion are not the most urgent which could be named.

For instance, the "New Statesman" says:—

"We have the sincerest respect for Mr. Galsworthy's heart—for the generous passion with which he stands up for all the lame dogs in the world. We agree heartily with every separate cause he advocates in his letter to the "Times." It is only his table of values with which we quarrel, and the destructive use he makes of it. We believe that an overwhelming case could be made out against Parliament on the score of its heartlessness, but Mr. Galsworthy has not made it."

SOME HUMAN CONSEQUENCES.

"Is not Mr. Galsworthy rather unimaginative in failing to see that Tariff Reform might conceivably lead in present circumstances to intense pain and distress in every town and county in England?" adds the "Statesman." "The imposition or non-imposition of a tariff may seem, at a superficial glance, to belong to the mere pedantry of politics. But consider the human consequences of such a thing. Every penny taken out of the pockets of the poor owing to an increase in the price of goods means the disappearance of a potential pennyworth of food from the poor man's home.

"Obviously, in a country where hundreds of thousands of people are living on the edge of starvation—and over it—even a slight rise in the cost of things might produce the most calamitous results. Starvation and disease and the anguish of those who have to watch their children suffer, an increase in crime and insanity and wretchedness—these, we say, are quite conceivable results of a sudden change in the poor man's capacity to buy the necessaries of life.

"It may be doubted, indeed, whether all the wild song-birds that have ever existed since the Garden of Eden have endured among them such an excess of misery as fell to the lot of the Irish people in the half century following the Famine—much of it preventable by a simple change in one machinery of the constitution. Nor can one easily measure the amount of suffering in England indirectly due to the fact that the political intellect of the country was so occupied with the Irish question that "it had not the time or the energy left to tackle scores of pressing English questions."

"Housing, Poor law reform, half time—these and a host of other matters have been thrust out of the way till statesmen, released from the woes of Ireland, might have time to consider them.

"The underfed child, the sweated woman—even the maltreated animal, we imagine—will benefit as a result of changes which, to say the least, take some of the impediments out of the way of the social reformer," concludes the "Statesman."

THINGS LEFT UNDONE.

In his letter Mr. Galsworthy protested that while Parliament wasted time, "the fires of misery that could so easily be put out, are raging and the reek thereof is going up." To this the "Nation" says:—

"Mr. Galsworthy's main question is not so much Why does Parliament do A and leave B undone? but rather, Why cannot Parliament so arrange its business and its life as to find time and scope for reforms that are outside the questions of party?"

"I am not one of those who believe that we can do without party, but I do see and I do say that party measures absorb too much of the time that our common humanity demands for the redress of crying shames."

"Put in this form, Mr. Galsworthy's protest is an appeal for consideration of the best way of making Parliament useful and efficient, and it is an appeal that represents a large and important body of opinion. The feeling that breaks out in his letter is in the air.

"If anybody looks at the conditions of Parliamentary work a century ago, and compares those conditions with our own, he will be struck by one great difference. The Government of the day did the governing but a great part of the legislation was done by private members. Social reform of the kind Mr. Galsworthy has in view has been largely the work of private members; Romilly, Bennet, Whitbread, Wilberforce, the first Robert Peel, Sadler, Fielden, Ashley are names that occur to the mind in the history of the reform of law and prisons, or slavery black and white. In those days private members had time. To-day the private member has no time. Private enterprise has lost ground in the making of laws as in the making of roads or the business of insurance.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

"The idea of organised quarrel permeates and penetrates procedure, and the atmosphere of free and disinterested deliberation is conspicuously lacking.

"We should like to see the control of the House of Commons recognised by a fundamental change in the relation of the Government to the House of Commons," says the "Nation." "*The first business on the meeting of Parliament should be a very full and careful review of the work of the several departments, and the main facts of social life as reflected in the reports of those departments.*

"This review might be presented by the Prime Minister, and it should be followed by a discussion entirely free in its character. In this way public health, wages, industrial peace, housing, accidents, factory life, shipping life, the treatment of employees by the railways, and all the various aspect of life that are covered by our modern departments would be brought before the notice of Parliament.

A LEAD FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

"If the whole field of administration came this kind, abuses that are now dragged out by one party and defended by the other would be exposed in the ordinary way of business, and remedies would be discussed. The House of Commons would be a deliberative body, and it would deliberate under proper conditions, not in a couple of hours conceded on the evening after bargaining between the Whips. The House of Commons would give a lead for social legislation; this discussion and not the fluke of the ballot would decide what measures should be introduced, and we should get the benefit of the knowledge and experience of departments on one hand, and on the other the knowledge and experience of life that are so necessary to supplement and correct official ideas. Reforms would no longer have to become party reforms in order to make their way."

AGREE ON AGREED THINGS.

Sir Edward Russell, editor of the "Liverpool Post," in a letter to the "Times," suggests that:—

"A Committee be appointed to consider whether it would not be possible to invent Parliamentary methods which on the one hand would allow agreed reforms to be carried through with a speed corresponding to public conviction in their favour, and on the other hand would effectually guard against the proceedings upon such measures being used with deliberate irrelevancy for party purpose in reference to other subjects.

"If such a Committee reported favourably and the experiment were made it might be quite possible for an annual Standing Committee to perform regularly the function of placing measures suitable for rapid adoption into the category I have suggested."

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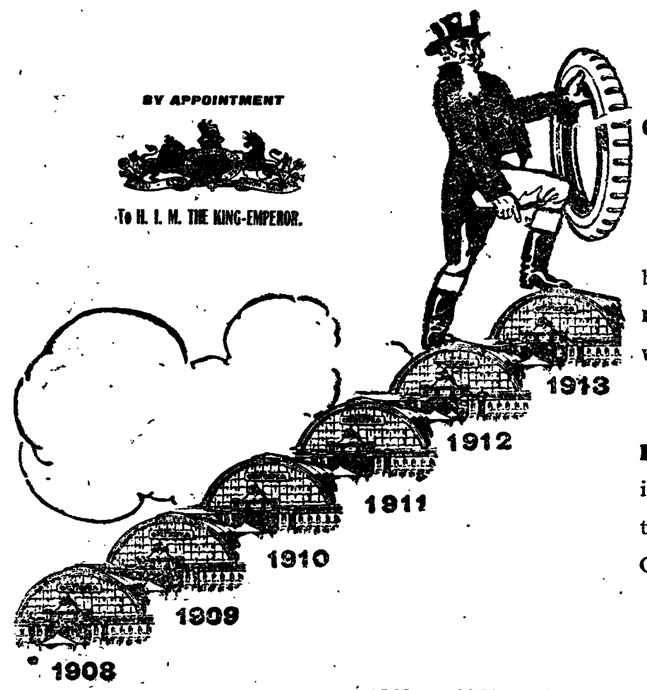

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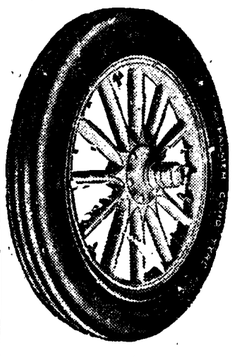

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